





shanties, saying: "They waved a large sign, not, "We Want Housing."

The Pope gave no indication that he was aware of their presence.

**Fascist Protest**

Meanwhile, youthful Fascists were distributing pamphlets protesting the continued detention of five rightists who were arrested after a street fight with leftists in Milan five months ago.

Two of the demonstrators, identified by police as Angelo Mazza, 21, and Renato Bordoniari, 23, chained their left wrists to the lowest post of the balcony.

After nearly two hours, police sawed through the chain and took the two to police headquarters, where they were questioned and released.

## ***Sudan Claims U.S., Israel Help Rebels***

# Rogers Says Egypt and Israel Agree Jarring Is Key to Peace

continued but still feels there are obstacles to be overcome.

He listed the obstacles as the consequences of the alleged Egyptian violations of the Aug. 7 cease-fire and the vote in the United Nations General Assembly Wednesday for an Egyptian-inspired resolution. The Israelis assert that this resolution is an attempt to pressure Israel into withdrawing its troops from Arab territory without getting "safe" boundaries and lasting peace in exchange.

Mr. Eban said he sees no early resumption of the Jarring talks.

The expected Israeli decision will be made by the Israeli cabinet after a policy review in the light of recent events, including the extension of the cease-fire for three months.

Mr. Eban is cutting short a lecture tour of the United States to return to Israel next Wednesday to participate in the cabinet review.

The United States is thought to be entering the new phase of "pragmatic" relations with Israel.

### New Dialogue

Officials are known to feel that the extension of the cease-fire for three months should be used for the re-establishment of a dialogue between the two concerned and that there should be less emphasis in the future on the issue of the standstill agreement which both the Israelis and the Americans say Egypt has violated by moving additional anti-aircraft missiles into the Suez Canal trade zone.

"We are looking forward sometime down the road toward resumption of the Jarring talks," Mr. Rogers said. He made it clear that there would be no commitment on the part of the United States when the Jarring talks will resume.

Mr. Eban, after leaving Mr. Rogers, told reporters that Israel basically wants to see the talks

## Cairo Detects Shift by U.S. On Missile-Pullout Demand

The Egyptians had been openly hoping that, following the election, the Nixon administration would make such a gesture. Now they feel that the administration has.

The big question in Cairo's official and diplomatic circles is not whether Washington would resume talks with the U.N.'s special mediator, Gunnar V. Jarring. This is still hanging fire, and helps explain the modest publicity given to the new U.S. position on the missile controversy.

**Delay in Publication**

The first indication of the shift in the U.S. position was published here in the Egyptian Gazette, the English-language paper designed to attract interest in diplomatic news. The most influential Arabic newspaper, Al-Ahram, did not carry it for another 24 hours and then eliminated references to alleged missile violations in the canal zone.

Al-Ahram gave it modest front-page space. Normally such news would have gone top billing, but this was taken as an added sign of Egyptian concern and caution.

At this stage, Egyptian officials clearly want to do nothing to upset what they see as a promising initiative.

The change in Washington's stance suggests to diplomats here only that the United States sees the futility of continuing the endless argument about violations of the cease-fire agreement. The Egyptians are convinced the Israelis are only using this as an excuse.

© Los Angeles Times

**REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION**—A view of snow-dusted Red Square Saturday during the traditional parade to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution—the 53d

## Israel Weighs Jarring Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

deliver to Israel to make up for the Egyptian missile violations.

The limit of Gen. Dayan's departure from government policy apparently ended there. He did not say when Israel should resume the Jarring talks.

Although Mrs. Meir is due to make a policy statement to parliament this week on the results of her visits to the United States, Canada, the UN and Britain, she is not expected to break much new ground.

## Moscow Marks Anniversary With Parade; No New Arms

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union marked the 53d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution yesterday with a display of military equipment and the usual anti-American rhetoric in the swirling snows of Red Square. Mr. Kliment Y. Voroshilov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Republic, avoided the celebration under orders from the State Department that high-ranking diplomats avoid functioning in celebration of the Soviet national day.

The order was a protest against the detention since Oct. 21 of two American generals and two American pilots in the Soviet Union. The officers were held after their small plane violated Soviet airspace and landed at Lennakan, near the Soviet-Turkish border. A Turkish colonel

counselor—Lewis W. Bowden—Thompson R. Buchanan—attended the Red Square parade, as did two assistant military attaches.

Only Mr. Kliment, in the absence from the country of Ambassador Joseph P. Kamp, had been invited to the Kremlin reception.

Western military attaches that they had noticed no equipment in the parade and the 317 pieces of material, including four SAM-3 missiles, two foot-long Galosh intercontinental ballistic missiles and 22 T-63 tanks.

The equipment ramped behind the Soviet leaders, including Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader; Premier Alexei Kossygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

was also detained. [In Helsinki, the chief U.S. delegate attended the Soviet anniversary party to demonstrate goodwill on the crucial talks on the limitation of strategic arms.]

**Other Americans at Parade**  
Mr. Klosson also rejected an invitation to attend a reception at the Kremlin.

**Two Americans with the rank of**

**Nixon, Top Aides**

**Assess Election**

**In 5-Hour Session**

MIAMI, Nov. 3 (WP). — President Nixon, with top political and

the Middle East. But his remarks were no more harsh than his.

At the reception in the Kremlin Mr. Brezhnev also refrained from

anti-American remarks.

The mood of American diplomats, however, seemed less optimistic than a few days ago that detained officers would be released soon. An embassy official said the Foreign Ministry would be as eager early this week for permits for American consular officials to visit the officers as the Russians.

The officers have been visited by American consular officials since

hours yesterday at his Key Biscayne retreat to discuss what on the whole called "administration programs for the next two years, with emphasis on domestic programs. It was widely assumed that the

and the most desirable public and political posture for the Nixon administration during the two years leading up to the 1972 presidential election.

But press aides would give no details of the discussions and insisted that the meeting was not post-mortem to discuss possibilities for presidential "changes of image" in the light of last Tuesday's election results.

Earlier, in a move that could be heralded as stepped-up government of the Nixon administration's efforts against bombings and terrorism, Mr. Nixon named Robert C. Mardian, 47, coordinator of the Barry Goldwater campaign, to head the new Health, Education and Welfare Department's general affairs as assistant Justice Department in charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division.

Mr. Mardian was given a recess appointment, presidential aides said, and his name must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation on next year.

Acting Attorney General John N. Mitchell, presidential counselor Robert Finch, poverty program director Robert F. Kennedy and presidential assistant John Ehrlichman attended the meeting yesterday morning.

# Five-Year NATO Compact On Forces, Finance Proposed

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (UPI)—The drafting committee of the North Atlantic Assembly today considered a U.S. proposal calling for "a five-year compact" on NATO force levels and financing and an Atlantic convention of "prestigious persons" to formulate proposals for the next stage in alliance development.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., was approved, 18 to 5, by the political committee of the assembly, a meeting of legislators from the allied countries.

It recommended that "heads of government of the Atlantic Alliance seek agreement on a compact specifying the speed of first steps: 1) minimum forces to be pledged to the NATO integrated command or otherwise kept available for treaty purposes, and 2) financial arrangements for meeting expenses of common nature."

It also recommended that the "heads of government of the Atlantic Alliance call a convention of distinguished persons to study in alliance development would be formulated, each national delegation to consist of a small select group of prestigious persons with broad competence in alliance affairs, with each delegate given maximum freedom to negotiate with others in the convention in formulating specific proposals."

Rep. Findley said he felt that the compact would provide a way to deal effectively with the major factors now working against community interests, "including the growing U.S. demand for fewer U.S. troops in Europe."

He said: "By effecting a five-year agreement on minimum forces, the compact would provide a way to reduce U.S. troops without impairing the cohesion and strength of NATO."

He said "it would bring Europe

White House claims of success in the congressional campaign "just won't wash," Mr. Auspice

- The gain of two Republican seats in the Senate was actually a major failure. Six years after every presidential landslide since 1920 the opposition party had picked up an average of eight seats. But this time, based on the 1964 Johnson landslide, the Republicans missed their opportunity.
- The Republican defeats:
  - governorships in swing states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Florida and Wisconsin, along with weak performances in Senate races in New Jersey, California and Michigan endanger Mr. Nixon's prospects of success two years from now.
- Despite holding losses in the House to a minimum, the Republicans will probably remain the minority party there in the next decade because they lost control of state legislatures in California, Pennsylvania and Illinois in the congressional election before congressional districts are redrawn according to the 1970 census.

...the Vietnam-withdrawal period, none which may develop isolationist currents in the US."

**Rogers on Troops**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Friday night that the United States would "take troops abroad for many years to come" despite increased public demands to bring them home.

Mr. Rogers, who was guest of honor at the United Services Organization's ninth annual gold medal award dinner, said efforts are being made to reduce troop strength abroad. "But in all instances we have solemn treaty obligations," he said.

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**A Case of Cholera Suspected in France**  
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The man, who was not identified, was said to have felt faint while stopping at a cafe here. He was sent to a hospital.

WEATHER		
	C	F
ALGABYE.....	15	59

ANKARA	11	52
ATHENS	17	63
BAGDAD	23	43
BELGRADE	15	59
BERLIN	0	31
BOMBAY	10	45
BUDAPEST	4	39
CAIRO	28	79
CARACAS	10	45
COPENHAGEN	0	32
COSTA D' SOL	17	60
DARWIN	20	65
EDINBURGH	12	54
FLORENCE	16	61
GENEVA	1	25
GENEVA	9	49
Helsinki	5	28
ISTANBUL	13	57
ISLAMPUR	14	58
LONDON	8	46
LONDON	1	21
MILAN	13	56
MONTREAL	8	41
MOSCOW	6	33
MUNICH	1	20
NEW YORK	12	54
NUK	13	64
PARIS	3	34
PARIS	8	45
PRAGUE	2	36
PRAGUE	1	20
SOPIA	9	48
STOCKHOLM	1	20
TEL AVIV	13	54
VIENNA	8	41
VIENNA	1	21
WASHINGTON	13	58
ZURICH	9	41
U.S. Canadian where it		

### PLO Gets Extension

AMMAN, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Arab Truce Commission today granted the PLO a three-day extension in their implementation of the protocols setting their future

Guerrilla sources said the extra time was granted to the Palestinians in the northern towns of Jerash and Irbid to finish issuing identity cards.

In Amman itself, the sources said the Palestinians would go into full effect as scheduled tomorrow.

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## Mrs. Roosevelt's Furniture Sold

HYDIE PARK, N.Y., Nov. 8. (AP).—Furnishings from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Val-Kill cottage were offered at public auction this weekend.

The cottage and 194 surrounding acres were sold earlier to a group of New York City physicians by John A. Roosevelt, the son of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The two-day sale realized about \$35,500, according to auctioneer O. Rundle Gilbert.

## No Convictions On Arson in U.S. Bank's R...

**SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 8.**—After a 17-week trial a Superior Court jury yesterday refused to convict some of the slanders from any of the 11 persons so charged with slandering the Bank of America building in the University of California at Santa Barbara town of Vista last February.

Four of the defendants were convicted of misdemeanor charges of participating in riot and urging to riot. Two of the accused were incarcerated altogether and the jury was unable to reach a verdict regarding the remaining five.

When the verdicts were first announced, two of the defendants were pronounced guilty of arson. When the judge polled the jury at the defense's request, the first juror who stood up denied that he concurred with the guilty verdict against the pair.

The astonished judge declared that the conviction was thus invalid.

A decision has not been made whether the district attorney will retry the five persons upon whom the jury could not agree.

White House claims of success in the congressional campaign "just won't wash," Mr. Auspi-

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ATHENS	17 53
BAGDAD	22 53
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BERLIN	0 33
BOMBAY	10 33
BUDAPEST	4 39
CAIRO	28 77
COPENHAGEN	0 32
COSTA D' SOL	17 40
DUBLIN	10 33
EDINBURGH	12 34
FLORENCE	16 31
GENEVA	10 33
GENEVA	9 48
Helsinki	5 28
ISTANBUL	13 57
ISLAMPOL	14 57
LONDON	8 46
LONDON	8 46
MILAN	13 50
MONTREAL	8 41
MOSCOW	6 39
MUNICH	12 34
NEW YORK	12 34
NUK	13 54
PARIS	3 33
PARIS	3 33
PRAGUE	2 36
PRAGUE	2 36
RUSSIA	8 48
SOPIA	1 30
STOCKHOLM	1 30
TEL AVIV	14 57
TEL AVIV	14 57
VENICE	13 54
VIENNA	8 41
VIENNA	8 41
WASHINGTON	13 58
ZURICH	9 41
U.S. Canadian Time Difference	

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ing. Accordingly, Mr. Tel-Zur said, Mr. Ben-Hanan has not felt obliged to accede formally to the Suez cease-fire of Aug. 7, which was renewed Friday for another 90 days.

He said, however, that his government would use "politics or any other sort of pressure," including war if necessary to regain the lands on the West Bank of the Jordan River that Israel has occupied.

Mr. Tel-Zur also predicted that there would be no further clashes between the Jordanian Army and Arab commandos.

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COSTA D' SOL	17	69
COVENTRY	17	69
EDINBURGH	12	54
FLORENCE	16	61
FRANKFURT	3	37
GENOVA	3	37
HELSINKI	5	23
ISTANBUL	13	56
LONDON	17	69
LISBON	15	56
LONDON	8	46
MADRID	16	61
MILAN	13	56
MONTE CARLO	8	41
MOSCOW	6	21
MUNICH	4	39
NEW YORK	12	54
NICE	12	64
OSLO	3	27
PARIS	5	41
ROME	16	64
SOFIA	9	48
STOCKHOLM	9	48
TORONTO	2	17
TUNIS	24	75
VENICE	12	54
VIENNA	5	41
WASHINGTON	13	56
ZURICH	2	41

*(U.S. Consulate General in Rome)*



## Cabinet to Keep new in '72, in Predicts

rs Who Are Close  
resident Agree

David S. Broder  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Nixon will keep Vice Agnew as his running mate, he seeks re-election in 1972, predicted Friday. Klein, a longtime close aide of the President, offered a "personal opinion" but enforced in private conversations close to the President.

Mr. Klein was the first high ranking official to make a prediction, but Republican Chairman Rogers C. B. said previously he expected to renominate Mr. Agnew in 1972.

Mr. Klein repeatedly has praised new's campaigning, this he said it was "pre- to discuss his own or Mr. plans for 1972."

Mr. Klein's campaign at "radical-liberal" Democrats a target for considerable but Mr. Klein said: "I Nixon remembers he had a lot of criticism and 1968," when he under- similar role as chief cam- for the Eisenhower ad- in those midterm

ing the past campaign, ter San Diego newspaper id Republicans had made tical mistakes," but said eral strategy had paid



FORCED MARCH—Mr. and Mrs. John Burke and son, David, 3, are shown in their home in Carterville, Ill., where they relocated after a New Jersey judge halted adoption proceedings for a 17-month-old daughter when the Burkes claimed no belief in a supreme being.

## Opposition to Gun Controls Seen as Force in U.S. Voting

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—A powerful and perhaps under- rated force in last week's con- gressional elections was the op- position to proposals for federal registration of firearms.

Organizations opposed to gun control sprang up this year in a number of states. Contentions that they contributed decisively to the defeat of such gun-registration supporters in the Senate as Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, Albert Gore of Tennessee, all Democrats, and Charles E. Goodell of New York, a Republican, are open to question, because each of those senators appears to have been vulnerable on other issues.

But the fact is that some gun-control sponsors were defeated and that other senators who won—Hugh Scott, R., Pa., Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., and John O. Pastore, D., R.I., for example—the Senate, Mr. Klein said, is the President "enough in foreign policy that we ve to waste all our time up support on that issue."

## Students Fell Short of Goal In Elections

But Helped Vote In  
30 Peace Candidates

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Last spring, in the emotional aftermath of Cambodia and Kent State, many students vowed to work for a "new Congress" that would end the war and reorder national priorities.

Last Tuesday, the student activists fell far short of that goal. But they did help elect about 30 peace candidates, in several cases by ousting entrenched incumbents. "We are convinced that our original conception—that a volunteer effort can help a candidate, particularly in a tight race—was borne out," said Prof. Henry Beinen of Princeton, a leader of the Movement for a New Congress, which coordinated many of the student efforts.

The Princeton-based organization reports that eight of the Senate candidates it supported won, while six lost. Only two of the winners, however, were non-incumbents, Democratic Rep. John V. Tunney in California and Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson 3d in Illinois. All of the losers except Democratic Sen. Joseph Tydings of Maryland were challengers.

Perhaps the biggest setbacks were defeat of the Rev. Joseph Dufty, a Democrat, in Connecticut, and Philip Roff, also a Democrat, in Vermont. Both men had played prominent roles in Sen. Eugene McCarthy's presidential campaign of 1968 and have large followings among the young.

One of the most successful candidates to utilize student help was not a liberal at all. James L. Buckley, a Conservative, had several thousand youngsters working in his Senate campaign in New York.

In congressional races, the Movement said it participated in 24 winning campaigns and 30 losing ones. In only six cases, however, did challengers beat incumbents. Some of the student campaigns had local repercussions. For instance, volunteers who canvassed for Rep. Tunney in San Mateo County also boosted Aden Gregorio, a little-known candidate for the California State Senate. Mr. Gregorio's victory, a smashing upset, gives the Democrats a single-vote margin in the state legislature.

In reflecting on the campaign, Prof. Beinen acknowledged that the student turnout fell below expectation. Then he said: "You have to put the apathy question in perspective. The turnout of students was still vastly higher than that of adults. If we had ten requests maybe we could fill five or six, but no one else could fill any."

## Guard Called in N.C. Rioting Marked by Fires, Shooting

HENDERSON, N.C., Nov. 8 (AP).—Gov. Bob Scott ordered 250 National Guard men into this northern North Carolina community yesterday after a night of fires and sporadic shooting which destroyed a tobacco warehouse and a home. City officials in Henderson reported no incidents yesterday. Thirty-five persons have been arrested.

The Guard men were sent in to aid a 60-man contingent of North Carolina highway police who helped local authorities quell Friday night's disturbances and enforce a curfew for all of Vance County.

Two white persons received minor injuries Friday night. Police said the violence began after they used tear gas to disperse a group of Negroes protesting school segregation.

Officials said the blacks began hurling rocks, bottles and bricks at policemen who were trying to break up a rally in front of the Vance County Board of Education office.

The Guard men were carrying live ammunition for their M-1 rifles, but a spokesman said the weapons were not loaded. One of the officers, Lt. Col. Barrie S. Davis, said the Guard men must "identify any target" before firing. He said they could shoot without orders if they found it necessary to defend themselves.

Hurt in Cairo Shooting

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Two persons were wounded by gunfire in racially tense Cairo last night, and a lumber company was destroyed by fire. Arson was suspected.

A fire bomb was thrown into a dry-cleaning establishment early today, but little damage was done. The Rev. Manker Earris, a spokesman for the United Front,

## Russia Bars Visit To U.S. Generals

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The Russians have refused American diplomats a third meeting with the U.S. Army officers held captive in Armenia. The embassy will ask again next week a U.S. official said yesterday.

The Soviet rebuff was one of a series of mutual snubs that chilled relations between the two nations this weekend. The officers have been held since their plane crossed the Turkish frontier by accident on Oct. 21.

The officers are Maj. Gen. Edward C. Scherrer, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie and Maj. James P. Russell. Turkish Col. Cevat Denizli is also being detained at Leninakan.

## Gene Study Proposed on A-Bomb Effect

U.S. Scientists Want  
To Examine Children

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—American scientists want to study the inherited traits of 51,000 Japanese children whose parents were exposed to World War II atomic bomb attacks.

The study, which is under consideration by the Atomic Energy Commission, would use a new blood test that could show if the children's genes suffered as a result of their parents' exposure to atomic radiation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

James V. Neel, a University of Michigan geneticist, said that he would like to do the same type of study here to see if the thousands of chemical compounds unleashed on the public each year are damaging the genes of Americans.

Member of Commission

Mr. Neel, a member of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, revealed the proposed Japanese study at a conference here discussing the possibility that chemicals may have caused genetic damage. "A number of possible mutagens (compounds that cause gene mutations) are being introduced into the environment," he said. "No one knows what effect they will have."

Scientists have known for 20 years that exposure to radiation can alter man's genes, which carry inherited traits from one generation to the next. It is only recently, however, that they realized that chemicals can do the same thing.

Scientists have been studying survivors of the Japanese atom-bomb blasts since 1945 to see what long-term damage was caused by the exposure to the intense radiation. The new study depends on a recently developed method of detecting genetic changes from blood samples. This electronic test, Mr. Neel explained, detects signs of abnormal proteins in the blood.

Each test costs about \$10—far less than current methods of detecting genetic changes in humans. These studies have to be done on the level of the microscopic chromosomes. Mr. Neel's plan to monitor genetic changes in Americans calls for blood tests on 355,000 babies a year. The first year's test would establish the national norm, against which changes could be measured.

New Agnew Press Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Victor Gold, 42, a former lawyer and newspaperman, has been appointed press secretary to Vice-President Agnew.

## Elected Pusher To Suspend Sales

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 8 (AP).—Phillip C. Hill, 22, a self-admitted drug seller who was elected a justice of the peace in this university city last week, says he expects to halt temporarily his drug-marketing activities.

"I assume whether they find anything on me or not, they're going to try to bust me, whether it's on drugs, on jaywalking or kissing a frog," said Hill. He declined to say how much his drug operations netted, but did say: "I'm not a big one."

The Kansas State Legislature has stripped justices of the peace of nearly all their power except for performing weddings. Hill was unopposed, kept his candidacy as quiet as possible and drew 6,391 votes—unquestionably most of them from people who had no idea who Phillip C. Hill is.

## Lead Poisoning Called Rife in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Nearly 400,000 children in the United States may be suffering from lead poisoning caused by eating paint flakings in old houses, Surgeon General Jesse Steinfeld said yesterday. The poisoning retards children mentally and can be fatal. It is an important and widespread problem, particularly in slums, Dr. Steinfeld said.

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There is no official connection between Scabal and Lanvin. We sell fabrics and Lanvin buys them. That's all.

The important point is that we both have the same ideas about our work.

Lanvin designs suits with the special

care that you do not often find any more. Scabal's job is to know all about the various fabrics available throughout the world.

And we have gotten into the habit of buying and selling only the best and most beautiful.

As a result, we have 40,000 different fabrics in stock on which we can provide the most rapid delivery.

So you see, we participate in Lanvin's advertising campaign, because we are happy that Lanvin uses our materials to make their suits.

And not just because our business is to sell fabrics. To know how Lanvin goes about making a suit, please read their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Scabal®

LONDON BRUSSELS



## Obituaries

### Mexico Mourns Agustin Lara; Composer's Funeral Televised

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8 (AP).—Agustin Lara, the Mexican composer whose songs are known around the world, was buried Saturday beside other famous Mexicans. Thousands of his countrymen sang him a touching final farewell.

Mr. Lara, 73, died Friday night in a Mexico City hospital of heart and lung complications. Thousands of Mexicans took part in the funeral and millions more saw it on television.

As his casket was lowered into the Rotonda of Illustrious Men in a Mexico City cemetery his friends and fans started singing a melody of his songs—"Mujer," "Rosas," "Veracruz" and others.

President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz decreed that Lara be buried in the Rotonda of Illustrious Men.

Lara composed "Granada," "You Belong to My Heart" and more than 400 other songs.

Dr. Jesse E. Hobson  
SEATTLE, Nov. 8 (AP).—Dr. Jesse E. Hobson, 59, educational consultant and former director of the Stanford Research Institute, died Thursday evening of a heart attack, while on a business trip here.

Dr. Hobson had headed the Stanford Institute, one of the country's "think tanks," at Menlo Park, Calif., from 1948 to 1956.

He had been a vice-president of the United Fruit Co. and vice-president of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and director of planning and development of the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio.

Four years ago, Dr. Hobson joined Henry T. Heald, former president of New York University and president of the Ford Foundation, when Mr. Heald left the Ford post to form Heald, Hobson & Associates, which acted as a consultant to higher-education institutions.

Eddie Peabody  
COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Eddie Peabody, 68, the banjoist who entertained audiences for half a century, died following a stroke early Saturday after collapsing during a nightclub performance. Mr. Peabody was known to many Americans for his appearances on radio and television shows throughout the years, but his virtuoso banjo playing took him to audiences around the world.

At different times, he played be-

### 2 Brazilians Hide After Swiss Tell Them to Leave

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (AP).—Two former Brazilian political prisoners ordered yesterday to quit Switzerland within 24 hours, were in hiding today as supporters contested the action.

Ladislav Doherty and Apollonio de Carvalho were told to leave the country after an interview with a Geneva newspaper in which they were quoted as condoning violence, including kidnapping and airplane hijacking, in fighting oppressive regimes.

A third man, also told to leave, Angelo da Silva, had never entered Switzerland, reliable sources said.

A spokesman for the Swiss Human Rights League, which invited the two men, vigorously contested the report of the interview. "All they said was that they could understand the despair of people who committed such acts," he said. "This was distorted into making it sound as if they favor hijacking and kidnapping for political ends, which is completely untrue. Both are pacifists."

The league spokesman said the order does not become effective until it is served on the men.

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A GESTURE—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie given a symbolic she-wolf statuette by Clelio Darida, the mayor of Rome, during a welcoming ceremony Saturday.

### Crowds Cheer Ethiopian Emperor On Tour of Hill Towns in Umbria

GRVETIO, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia took a tour by car of Umbria today and was warmly applauded by crowds lining his route.

The leader of the country invaded by Italy 35 years ago made this picturesque hill town 60 miles north of Rome, his principal stop for the day.

Accompanied by his retinue and by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, the emperor, 78, met civic leaders and the local bishop. He visited the beautiful 14th-century cathedral and later admired its facade from a balcony across the street.

Pleased by Villa

The emperor's party also visited Viterbo and a third Umbrian town, Bagnina, where a reception was held at the Villa Lante. He seemed impressed with the fountains and formal gardens at the villa, which is owned by the Italian government and considered one of the most handsome in Italy.

At both Viterbo and Bagnina, residents turned out to cheer the emperor. The party returned to Rome in the evening. Tomorrow, the emperor will go to the Vatican for a private audience with Pope Paul VI.

He will leave Rome on Tuesday, on a special presidential train, to visit Genoa, Turin, Milan and Venice.

### U.S. Radio Astronomers Find Alcohol, Formic Acid in Space

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Radio astronomers have detected a cloud of alcohol far out in space toward the center of the Milky Way galaxy.

They have also recorded in the same direction the subtle radio emissions of formic acid. Because that substance figures in the early evolution of organic molecules, astronomers are becoming increasingly hopeful of finding molecules as closely associated with life as amino acids and, perhaps, proteins.

The newest discoveries have been made by three Harvard University astronomers and one from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. They used the dish antenna, 140 feet in diameter, of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W. Va.

This and the recent observation of the radio "signature" of cyanide have shown that molecules considerably more complex than those originally detected among distant stars can "grow" there.

The only form of alcohol observ-

### Garbage Crews Demand Bonuses In British Cities

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Thousands of garbage men yesterday demanded extra pay to clear the tons of rubbish that accumulated during their seven-week strike.

Although the men have been given a \$6-a-week pay increase—only 60 cents less than they asked for—some are threatening not to return to work tomorrow unless they are given a bonus.

At Hull, in northeast England, they want \$3.60 an hour—equal to \$144 a week—until the backlog has been cleared. At Bath, in the west, they want four weeks' pay for a week's work on the backlog.

In both cities, the councils say that they will not pay the bonuses. But at Hackney in east London, the men are being offered two weeks' extra pay if they clear the streets of rotting garbage within three weeks.

### Unofficial Truce Is Reported In Central Chad

FORT LAMY, Chad, Nov. 8 (AP).—An unofficial cease-fire is reported to be in effect in a large area of central Chad, where the government, backed by French troops, has been battling rebels in what some sectors of the French press have called a "little Vietnam."

The report, coming from well-informed sources here, was neither confirmed nor denied by the government.

The informants indicated that the truce had been in effect since Sept. 5 and that rebellious chiefs arrived last week in Fort Lamy to begin talks.

It was not clear if the combat had extended outside of central Chad. The rebels operated freely in the past in an area near Chad's border with Libya, the source of most of their arms.

**7 Die In Thai Copter**  
BANGKOK, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Seven airmen were killed when a Thai Air Force helicopter exploded and crashed into a mountain in northern Thailand, police said today.

### Plant Protein Stops Cancer Action of Cells

#### Princeton Reports Chemical Discovery

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 8 (AP).—Princeton University announced yesterday that biochemists have found a chemical that stops cancerous behavior in cells taken from animals and restores these cells to normal.

The university said: "The chemical, the scientists have found, repairs the surface damage found on cancerous cells, thereby causing them to return to normal growth behavior."

The discovery was made in laboratory experiments using a plant protein called con-A, or concanavalin-A. This protein, treated under laboratory conditions, appears to have an effect on the runaway multiplication of cancerous cells.

"What is most interesting is that for the first time we have found that we can stop the wild multiplication of cells without completely killing them. And although we have not tested the process for an eternity we have found that a single dose of con-A prevents cancerous behavior for as long as the cell remains alive in vitro for 30 days," said Dr. Max A. Burger, 37, an associate professor of biochemical sciences.

In vitro refers to experiments involving cells removed from organisms and kept alive in cultures under artificial laboratory conditions.

A team of biochemists has now begun experiments on mice.

Details of the effect of con-A on isolated cells were outlined in the Nov. 7 issue of Nature magazine, a British scientific journal.

Dr. Burger, head of the research team, and Kenneth D. Noonan, 22, a graduate student, authored the article.

Cancerous cells continue multiplying beyond normal maximum density, a point at which normal cells stop reproducing. The experimenters worked with cells taken from connective tissue of mice that had been inoculated with a cancer-producing virus.

Chemical Refined

Initially, the researchers found that con-A joined the cells from the mice at two points, killing the cells. After further treatment, con-A was refined so that it joined the cells from the mice at only one point. The cells then remained alive and stopped reproducing at the normal maximum density, rather than continuing to reproduce beyond that point.

The scientists found that the cells were not only restored to apparently normal conditions, but that they remained alive for up to six days.

The experiments here were an extension of previous research involving another chemical enzyme known as trypsin, which is capable of eating away at the cell surface. Previous experiments indicated that cells treated with trypsin, however, would apparently lead to the runaway multiplication.

Among advantages of con-A are availability and stability, according to the magazine article. It can be separated easily from the jack bean, a plant common to North America, and is more stable than animal molecules previously used.

### Rain Ends Spain Drought

MADRID, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Rain swept across Spain last night, ending a drought which deprived cattle of pasture, threatened a crisis for the livestock industry and played havoc with crops. In some areas it had not rained since last February.

### U.S. Indian Language Lives Far From the Reservation

By Charles Hillinger

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 8.—More Germans speak a centuries-old California Indian language than do Indians.

Cahuilla, which may become a dead language in California this decade, is being taught as a regular course at the University of California.

Cahuilla would have been lost forever if it hadn't been for a Swiss professor who heads the linguistic department at the German university.

Fewer than a dozen elderly Cahuilla Indians living here are "good speakers" of their native tongue. About 40 others at the most speak some Cahuilla.

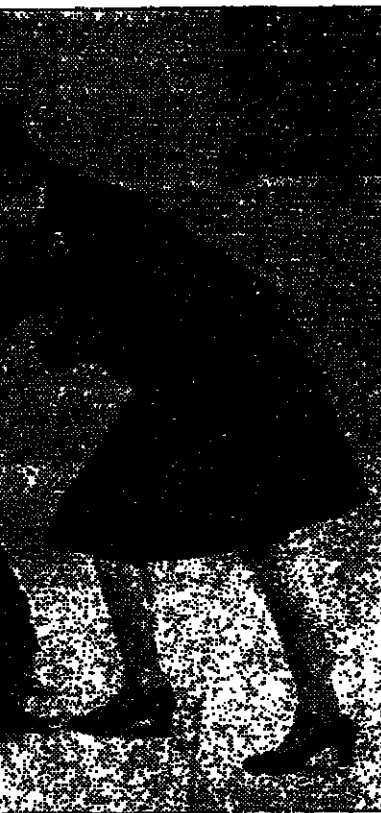
Prof. J. Sells had never heard of the Cahuilla Indians when he came to the United States in 1953 as a Rockefeller fellow.

"But I learned that only a fraction of the 180 different Indian languages still spoken in America have even been recorded. Many Indian languages have already been lost," Prof. Sells said.

"Native languages here are so vastly different from European languages. The idea of preparing an Indian language text to describe and record one of the southern California languages."

He spent five months in 1955 living with the small band of Indians on the slopes of Mt. San Jacinto in the desert near Indio. There are about 650 Cahuilla in California today.

The linguist returned to teaching in Europe after his initial contact with the Indians, then came back to conduct extensive recording sessions with



REMEMBERING—Queen Elizabeth II lying in state at the Cenotaph in Whitehall in London yesterday to lead nation's homage during Remembrance Day ceremonies honoring Britain's dead in two world wars.

### Youth Says He Helped Kidnap Laporte and Names 3 Others

(Continued from Page 1)

hall on the front lawn. The suspect described picking Mr. Laporte up at 6:15 p.m. in a Chevrolet. Mr. Lortie said he and one of his partners sat in the front seat, while the other two kept Mr. Laporte between them in the back seat. The car Mr. Lortie described was the same one in which Mr. Laporte's body was found.

Mr. Lortie said the group took Mr. Laporte to their house in St. Hubert. When the police later found the house, described as the kidnappers' headquarters, the occupants had gone.

Mr. Lortie told the court that Mr. Laporte tried to escape through the window of their hideaway on the afternoon following his capture. But he was pulled back by Jacques Rose. In the attempt, a glass was broken. Mr. Lortie said, and this may have produced the cuts and bruises on Mr. Laporte's body described in the autopsy report as "superficial injuries."

Mr. Lortie said Paul Rose purchased the two M-1 submachine guns used in the kidnapping "by putting money on the counter" of a pawnshop in Montreal's East End.

A witness, Mrs. Rose, the mother of the Rose brothers, testified that last Sept. 23 she accompanied Paul and Jacques on a motor trip to Texas, where they "hoped to find work." While there, they learned by radio and television of Mr. Cross's abduction by FLQ activists and started immediately for home. She corroborated Mr. Lortie's testimony that the members of the group decided to kidnap Mr. Laporte when they learned that the Quebec government had refused to accede to FLQ demands for Mr. Cross's release. The Rose brothers, along with Mr. Lortie and Mr. Stuard, she said, decided "something had to be done."

There have been no developments in the Cross case since police confirmed Friday that they had received a photograph of Mr. Cross with the caption "Mr. Cross playing cards while seated on a case of dynamite."

Canadian newspapers are not permitted to publish the picture, under the War Measures Act invoked after the kidnappings occurred.

The date the photo was taken has not been determined, although it came into the hands of police on Thursday. Inspector Jean Louis Neilson, of the Quebec provincial police, said the police have always assumed that Mr. Cross was alive and well.

Meanwhile Mrs. Cross, it was disclosed today, has left Montreal for London to spend some time with relatives.

### 'Freak Power' Candidate Loses Race for Sheriff

ASPEN, Colo., Nov. 8 (UPI).—Hunter S. Thompson, the self-proclaimed "freak power" candidate for sheriff of Pitkin County, has lost, and he says he is through with "politics of the vote."

Mr. Thompson, 35, formerly of Louisville, Ky., conceded defeat to the incumbent, Carroll Whitmore. "We ran an honest campaign and that was the trouble," Mr. Thompson said.

He had hoped to change the name of Aspen to Bat City, in order to prevent "greenheads, land-rapers and other human jackals" from exploiting Aspen's image, Mr. Whitmore, appealing to the entire county, called for "responsible and dependable enforcement of the law."

Mr. Thompson, a tall, free-lance writer with a shaved head, slumped the mountain community in a floppy hat, a leather vest and shorts. He said his "freak power" campaign appealed to the "spiritually disenfranchised" of Aspen.

He said, "If we can't win in Aspen, we can't win anywhere."

### No Head Start For Buckley

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP).—Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R.-N.Y., won't have to give up his seat to Conservative James L. Buckley until the new Congress convenes on Jan. 2, the state attorney general ruled Friday.

The ruling deprives Mr. Buckley of a headstart on seniority, including a better choice of committee assignments. Mr. Buckley has promised to vote with the Republicans on the organization of the Senate.

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said that a 1969 state law amendment extending the term of appointees from Dec. 1 to Jan. 2, applies to Sen. Goodell. He was appointed in 1968 to complete the term of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

© Los Angeles Times

### Sharp Battle In New Driv In Cambodia

#### 10,000 Allied Troops Held Up by Enemy

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A 10,000-man task force of Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops opened a campaign: of Phnom Penh today and almost immediate contact with Communist units entrenched heavily wooded areas, military sources said.

The sources said the allied battalions briefly with the Communists, then pulled back to their support artillery and air to attack the Communist positions. At least one South Vietnamese soldier was killed and five were wounded, the fighting, they said, and other South Vietnamese wounded in sporadic fighting where in the operation.

The area of the fighting was between Highway 2 and 3 about miles south of Phnom Penh.

Field commanders described operation, being carried out about 7,000 South Vietnamese troops and 3,000 Cambodian troops, the biggest by the allies in Cambodia since last June, prior to the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

There is, however, a force more than 10,000 Cambodian troops in an operation begun September to drive out Communists from that area.

In other fighting in Cambodia today, military spokesmen said, Communist forces camped near a village near Snuol, in a killing operation and won five. The Rangers attacked Communist positions, killing 31 Viet Cong and 15 Vietnamese troops and suffering five more wounded in the fight.

In South Vietnam, spokesmen said, fighting remained scattered yesterday and 23 wounded in a series of clashes with Communists and a string of U.S. bases, spokesmen said.

The U.S. command also delayed report on the sin of an American ship, the USS Forrestal, Nov. 2 off the coast of South Vietnam.

The command said one man, whose body has been found from the ship, which appears to have been killed and ten are missing. The ship was loaded with 140 tons of ammunition, supplies and heavy surf and military divers have prevented salvagers from reaching it.

Grenades in Theater

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 8 (AP).—A spokesman said two grenades in a crowded Phnom Penh theater which killed 18 persons and wounded 45 last night appear were the work of angry Cambodian soldiers and not Viet Cong terrorists. The spokesman said the manager of the theater had had trouble with soldiers; sometimes rushed the entry try to get in free.

### U.S. Confirms Blocking Sale Items to Poland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The State Department on Friday said the Nixon administration blocked the sale of special refining equipment to Poland. In 1967, recall same type of equipment (oil-refining equipment) that sought, State Department's officer John F. King acknowledged.

Last spring, three American firms submitted applications to sell the equipment, Mr. King said. weeks ago, he said, "after consideration of the case it was found that it would not be possible to the application at this time. Finally, he said, the request left 'pending.'"

The grounds for the refusal, Mr. King, were "security and overall foreign considerations."

It was learned that the Department favored grant export licenses. The strong position reportedly came from Defense Department and the House. A major reason: rejection was understood. Polish trade with North Vietnam.

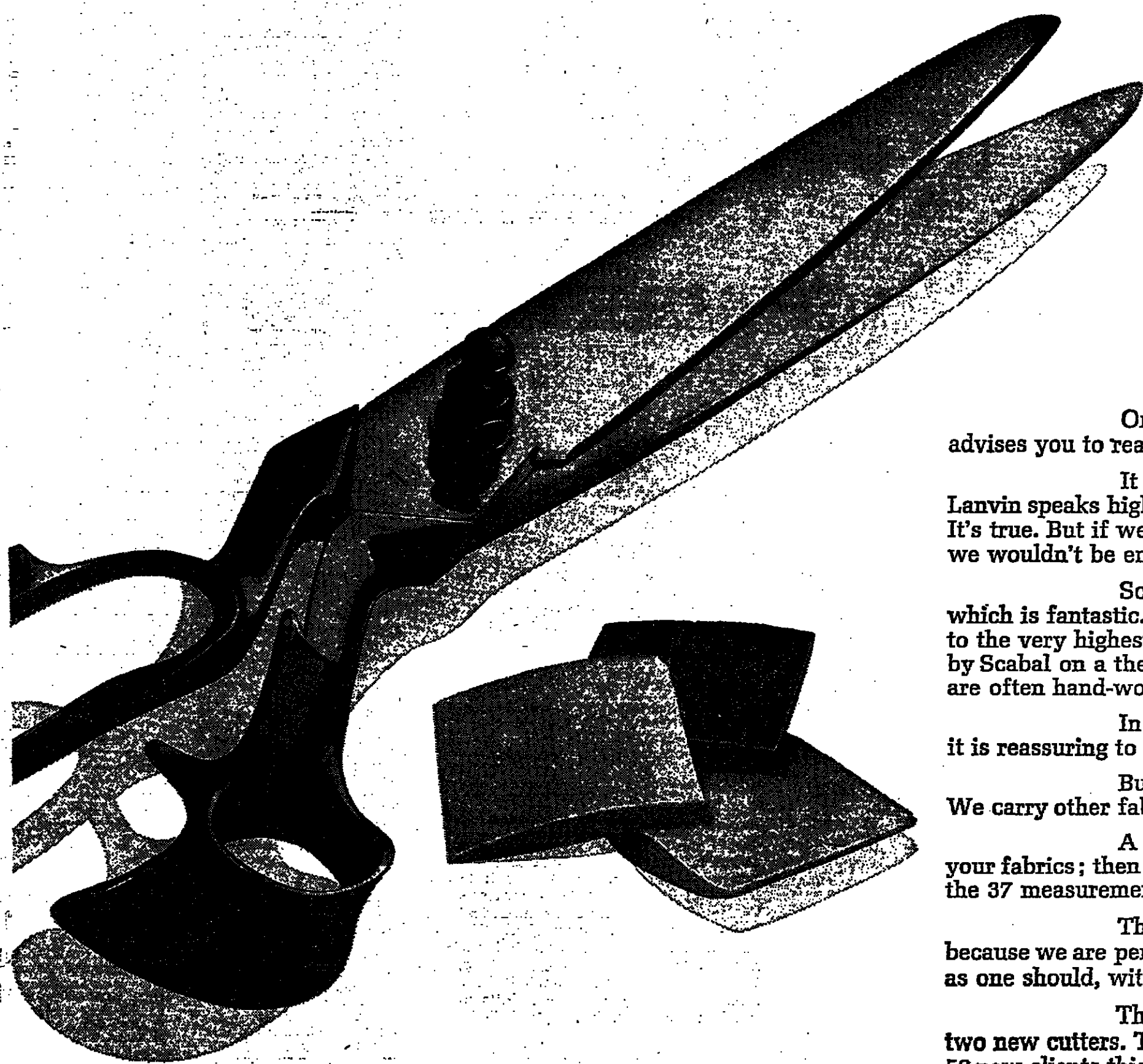
### Rome Prosecutors Asks Light Term For Hijacker

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP).—The court in the trial for the longest airplane hijacking in Italy and hard-working "Riminiello," 21, was guilty eight counts against him. I said that the strict enforcement law should give way to clemency for the Italian-born former marine.

"The law would be very against him if the judges were ready to bring humanity in case," he said.

Mimichello, a decorated Vietnam veteran, commanded a jetliner and took it from Rome to Rome on Nov. 1, 1968. "The Mimichello," the press said, "is a good, timid, well-working boy, who left Italy (near Naples) to emigrate and make his money in the sky. His homeland ended the night in Vietnam; who the boy gun of his boyhood on to the machine gun."

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# Followers Feel Nixon Must Change to Survive

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The midterm elections of 1970 were 48 hours behind him, and private citizen Richard M. Nixon was talking excitedly to a reporter. This is what he said:

"Now we have an immensely strengthened party... now we have 25 governors and about 18 state legislatures. Boy, that's a base! It doesn't assure your victory, but in a close contest [for the presidency] it could be the difference."

The midterm elections of 1970 have come and gone, and President Nixon isn't exclaiming about the broadening of the Republican base. For good reason: it shrank. In what might be called the year of the non-emerging Republican majority, the Democrats increased their governorship holdings from 18 to at least 27, and did well in the legislatures.

The wider Democratic base—with its promise of patronage, organizational muscle and money-raising potential—could be the difference in 1972.

Two years ago, Mr. Nixon carried five of the ten largest states—California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and Florida. They gave him 123 of the 270 electoral votes he needed to win (he actually got 302 votes).

In two of the five, Illinois and New Jersey, the President was not heavily damaged on Tuesday, though his party lost control of the Illinois State Senate and lost a U.S. Senate race in each state.

## Eroded Elsewhere

But in California, Ohio and Florida, the party base of which Mr. Nixon spoke so enthusiastically four years ago—and on which he will depend in part in 1972—was badly eroded. The Democrats took both houses of the California State Senate, elected a senator there and held Gov. Ronald Reagan to a much narrower margin than expected. In Ohio, they elected a governor. In Florida, they elected both a governor and a senator.

For 1972, the President had also hoped to broaden his base in the South, but that did not work. The Republicans lost more than they gained—despite Mr. Nixon's futile attempts to put two Southerners on the Supreme Court, despite some trimming on school desegregation, despite the "Southern strategy."

Even in the Republican heartland, in places like Idaho and Nebraska and South Dakota, Republican governorships were lost.

Republican politicians across the country do not take White House claims of victory seriously. Many of them, in fact, think that Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Agnew were foolish to involve themselves so deeply in the campaign. Nearly all think that the President will have to change to survive.

## Pressure for Shift

As long as it appears that the Democratic candidate will be Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, as most Republicans now assume, Mr. Nixon will be under pressure to move to the center and to attempt to project a more temperate image.

(The White House appears to consider former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts Mr. Muskie's most serious rivals, but Democrats expect early challenges from Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa.)

The Republican liberals in the Senate are angry because of the purge of Sen. Charles E. Goodell of New York, but the President may well move at least slightly in their direction.

Conceivably, Mr. Nixon may decide to dump Mr. Agnew from the ticket—perhaps letting it be known that he is thinking of choosing a new running mate for the next time—or at least tone down his rhetoric.

That would risk alienating the South, but with Alabama governor-elect George C. Wallace preparing to concentrate his 1972 presidential campaign in that region, and in the light of the renewed vigor of the Democratic leadership there, the President may decide that he should not rely so heavily on another chorus of "Dixie."

## Easing Pressures

Most importantly, he will renew his attack on economic problems. The administration's experts insist that they will bring unemployment and inflation within reasonable bounds by summer, 1972, and if they do, much of the pressure on the Republicans would be eased.

Last March, Mr. Nixon told his congressional leadership that he would not let a soggy economy damage the party in 1970, as it had in 1958 and, to some degree, in 1960. He failed to deliver. A number of prominent Republicans doubt whether he can deliver for 1972, either. To them, administration forecasts sound a bit like the light at the end of the tunnel which the Johnson administration was forever describing in Southeast Asia.

Finally, the President will un-

doubtedly search for new ways to end the war in Vietnam, and to turn his performance in the field of foreign policy—always his major preoccupation—into a salable political asset. He neutralized the war in the 1970 campaign; by 1972 he would like to run as the man who finally ended it.

## Smoother Course Seen

The slightly more conservative Senate that will assemble in Washington in January should make his course on national defense and foreign policy a bit

smoother. On most issues he will be able to count on not the four to six additional votes claimed by his spokesmen, but a few.

Making himself seem more measured and less divisive, a necessity apparently if the enemy is to be the cool and collected Mr. Muskie who appeared on television on election eve, will be a more difficult task for Mr. Nixon.

During the last month, Mr. Nixon was not only the man who plotted the harsh law-and-order assaults that backfired on many Republicans; he was

also the public cheerleader. To banish once more the "old Nixon" and revive the "new Nixon" of the 1968 campaign and much of the first two years of his presidency will require discipline, skill and luck.

For the Democrats, life suddenly looks a good deal more pleasant, though they have by no means got the rock all the way to the top of the hill.

Two months ago they were leaderless, deeply in debt and terrified that they were all going to be swept away by Republican charges that they were

soft on crime, drugs, pornography, violence. The Republican case, overstated, did not sell very well.

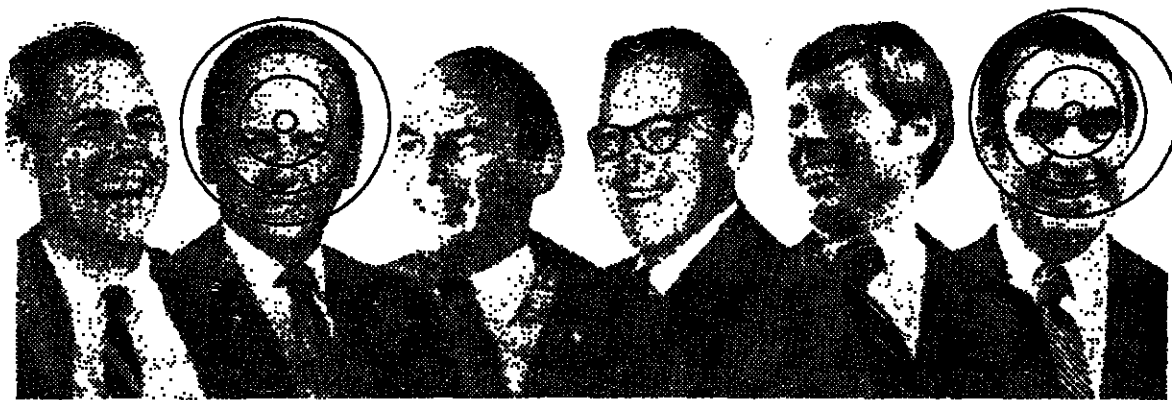
## Unquestioned Spokesman

Almost by accident, Sen. Muskie emerged as the party's virtually unquestioned spokesman. The money will start coming in soon. And a good deal of fresh blood has been injected—Senators-elect John V. Tunney of California, Adlai E. Stevenson

3d of Illinois and Lawton Chiles of Florida, and Governors-elect John J. Gilligan of Ohio and Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, among others.

The Democrats' main problem for the next year will be the development and dramatization of new positions on the whole range of social questions before the country—something they lack this year. But to Mr. Muskie and half a dozen other presidential contenders in the Senate, such ideas may well grow out of renewed partisan battles with the White House.

## What the Vote Did

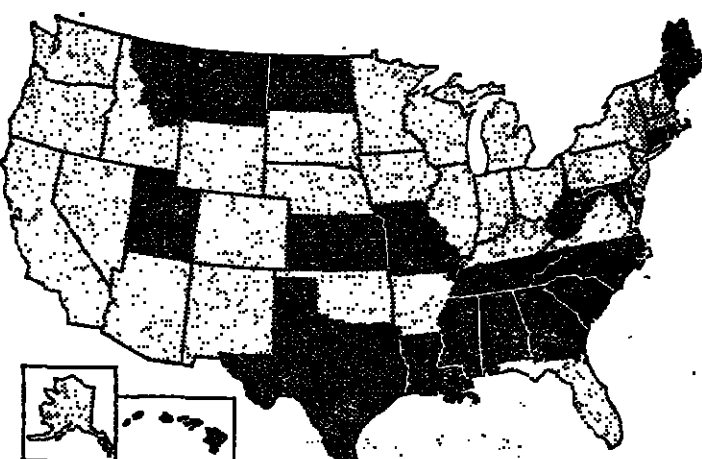


Buckley C.N.Y. (Senator) Moss D-Utah (Senator) Stevenson D-Ill. (Senator) Taft R-Ohio (Senator) Tunney D-Calif. (Senator) Williams D-N.J. (Senator)

## Winners

Two incumbent liberal senators, both among the special targets of President Nixon's 11th-hour campaign blitz, were victors Tuesday. Others who won: three sons of famous fathers—and a conservative who is the first third-party candidate to be elected to the Senate in 30 years.

## GOVERNORS BEFORE...

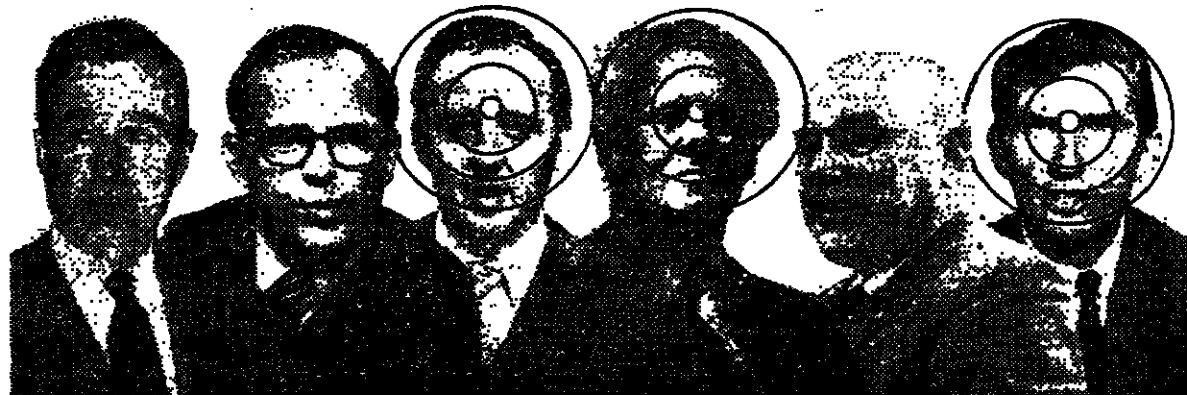


## AND AFTER



■ Democrats □ Republicans ▨ Undecided races: Maine, Oklahoma, Rhode Island

The Democrats emerged from the election with a net gain of ten governorships [with results in three states still uncertain]. In the process, they turned back a concerted effort to improve GOP standing in the South, and made substantial inroads in several large industrial states. The outcome was seen as strengthening the Democratic base for the 1972 presidential election.



Bush R-Texas (Senator) Duffey D-Conn. (Senator) Goodell R-N.Y. (Senator) Gore D-Tenn. (Senator) Rockefeller R-Ark. (Governor) Tydings D-Md. (Senator)

## Losers

Tuesday brought defeat for many candidates whose campaigns had won national attention. Among them: a Protestant minister from Connecticut, a White House-supported Texan and a Rockefeller who lost. Other notable losers: two Democratic senators high on the President's list of selected targets—and a Republican liberal lambasted by Vice-President Agnew.

## Little Change in Congress

One of the President's prime goals was to cut into the moderate-liberal coalition in the Senate. Another goal: to hold down the traditional off-year losses in the House. In fact, the numerical balance changed relatively little. The President, however, claimed that the new Senate would be more to his liking, ideologically. The Democrats hailed the House results as evidence of a national trend in their direction.

## Oil Squeeze Feared

A year ago, American diplomats and businessmen, kindred to shrug off such warnings as hollow rhetoric. They are less certain these days. Hints of an oil squeeze are regarded here as an important factor in a hardening stand by Britain against Israel, reflected in Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home's controversial remarks a week ago that Israel should withdraw from the occupied lands and recognize the rights of the Palestinians.

While heartened by the new British attitude, the Egyptians are watching and waiting primarily for a change of attitude by the United States. A possible harbinger of such a change, Egyptians feel, is an apparent abandonment by Washington of a campaign for a withdrawal of Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles from the Suez Canal zone, a campaign probably as futile and unrealistic as tilting at windmills.

## Men for '72

For three of the successful Senate candidates, the question had always been not whether they would win but by how much. A strong showing would enhance their presidential prospects. The results: a handy victory by Muskie, an impressive win by Humphrey and a Kennedy landslide only slightly smaller than the 1964 version.



Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts Edmund S. Muskie of Maine

# MIDEAST

## Egypt Gives Diplomacy A Final Try

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT)—Webster's Dictionary says: "Cease-fire: A military order to cease firing. It is a suspension of active hostilities."

This definition of quiet on the battlefield requires parenthetical elaboration to be applicable to the cessation of shooting along the Suez Canal between Egyptian and Israeli troops, which last Friday morning entered a second but somewhat shaky three-month period.

For the Egyptians, the cease-fire is "a suspension of active hostilities (on the battlefield during the 'last chance' diplomatic offensive)." There appears to be growing confidence here that the diplomatic offensive will achieve Cairo's objective of bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories conquered in 1967. If it does not, even the most tenacious optimists foresee a likelihood of explosive fighting along the Suez Canal next spring.

"If ever we agree to an extension of the cease-fire, this extension will be for only one period," President Anwar Sadat declared in an interview last month. "I will not accept a repetition of the extension."

## No Third Period

An official commitment to this stand was underlined last Friday in instructions sent to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the United Nations, after Egypt acceded to a three-month extension of the cease-fire in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr. Riad was ordered to inform all delegations at the UN in a "categorical manner" that Egypt "would never accept, under any circumstances, an extension for a third period."

The General Assembly resolution, opposed by the United States and rebuffed by Israel, was passed by a 57-to-15 vote last Wednesday, and, in addition to calling for the extension of the truce, asked for unconditional resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks under General V. Jarring, Secretary-General U Thant's special representative. The resolution was an encouraging indication to the Egyptian leadership of a shift in world sentiment concerning the long-festering Middle East crisis. There are no illusions in Cairo, however, that sentiment alone will lead to a recovery of the occupied lands.

Between now and February, when the extended cease-fire expires, Egypt will be striving to frighten or persuade the United States to put pressure on Israel to withdraw and to make a settlement for Palestinian refugees. The huge reserves of oil under Arab deserts represent the chief leverage to be used against the United States, the principal producer and financial beneficiary. This appears to be the last weapon in the Arabs' arsenal, however, largely because many Arabs regard the oil weapon as somewhat like a doomsday bomb.

The vulnerability of American economic interests in the Arab world is a tempting target for Arab leaders. As the Sudanese leader, Mr. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, stressed in an interview here last week: "If the battle is resumed, the United States will face a more persistent stand on the part of the Arab nations to liquidate all American interests in the area," he declared. "This is America's last chance."

## Next Move Is Weighed By Israel

By Peter Grose

Jerusalem (NYT)—A week the pieces fell place for some new or moves in the deadlocked test between Arabs and Israel. The cease-fire along the Canal has officially been longed, the General Ass of the United Nations has its say, and Premier Meir is home again after a barnstorming tour of the States, Canada, Britain the UN.

Now the cabinet is ready to take stock of what has not been accomplished during these weeks of thrust and parry, and to examine its options. It is at the moment is that it has ready a clear strategy. On the plus side, leaders are more confident their association with the ed States than they have for many months. They come out with it openly and the reports from a are that significant new quies of American military economic support will ax on their way.

Another plus is that the meeting hope of Secretary State William P. Rogers for two sides to stop shooting start talking has been in effect, though not quite the way intended. Israel-Egypt are doing a lot talking these days than sitting, though they're not talking with each other.

## Minus Factors

The minus factors for center on the vague realization that the coming weeks are likely to produce pressure—even from the United States—for a resumption of the negotiating effort terms that Israel might find distasteful. No political analysis are taking it for granted that the Israeli cabinet inevitably succumb to a pressure. Indeed, the odds are new, perhaps brief, round fighting across the Suez Canal are only slightly less than a new, undoubtedly long, of negotiations.

It is hard to perceive the negotiations will get under Israeli declarations, from Meir on down, flatly any resumption of the talks through UN envoy V. Jarring on the basis original Rogers' initial June 19 as long as military buildup remains.

Israel's walkout from the ring talks on Aug. 25 pressed by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, was contrary to the country from it and is now being subject increasing criticism abroad.

The tactical problem how to get back into the negotiating process once it is broken off with a grudge that shows no signs of being dressed—few Israelis expect Egyptians now to withdraw missiles they have deployed the canal. So far, Israeli officials reject the argument the increased American aid more than compensates the Egyptian missile but this argument is being pressed with greater weeks to come.

## Strategic Issue

The large strategic issue confronting the Israeli leadership is whether they really want to negotiate now, under the conditions that hold in the capitals. In the Israel, none of the government's frontiers—Egypt, Syria or Lebanon—is enough to accept any promise settlement with and make it stick. It is thing for the new Egyptian leaders to permit an exit of the cease-fire, but at a position to reach an agreement—If tried, would it be worth for Israel to make any promises with a regime of ly uncertain tenure?

The Israelis had been fident all along that sh would not resume after original cease-fire agreement. But if it did, frontline troops were put in relative comfort under siege new fortifications de to withstand blows from heavy Egyptian or Soviet artillery. A long-barred vi the front by foreign news Thursday confirmed the Israeli military had not exactly standing still during truce, even if the Israeli government firmly denied the work on the defensive fortifications amounted to a viol of the standstill agreement did the Egyptian-Soviet installations.

There seems to be a grudge festation among officials that the standstill position the last two months has reached the limit of its usefulness.



**HND—Peter Volpert, his wife and son, work a farm near Gdansk, an area Poland after the war. Mr. Volpert, an Austrian at birth, stayed behind it million Germans fled the area or were expelled.**

## Signs of German Past Remain and Taken by Poles in '45-'46

to Doelling

Poland (AP). —ed the old border back," the wicker said, pointing ay cutting through armloads of what t Prussia. on the highway r to the ancient of Gdansk, the city of Danzig, ld Polish-German are. There are no ngs and the first at this region had German is, the on the roofs of gs that survived ll.

tour of Germany's s east of the Oder lvers showed that signs of old Ger- ne had been obl- throughly as the ngs. In 25 years, ears to have be- completely Polan-

r-old road worker, the people met way, spoke only had followed ad- ion troops into East 45.

### Taken Away

ans took away my uthern Poland and l the buildings. So rst came here, I any land because saying this is only Now I'm sorry I the land." A resign- used the wind-char- peered out from the bespekin hat. re no Germans left dlate area, he said, ins, early Polish set- e Masurian Lakes had become Ger- the centuries. they were always t that they are the old man add-

ny remaining fears rmans would come y to reclaim what t? not afraid of that." on the soil he was Polish. 1945 Potsdam laced 39,000 square at was once East erania and Silesia h administration, lition Poles have a territory, accord- 1 figures.

### ration Poles

in, the onetime capital of Stettin and's largest port, dy note that 5,000 0 inhabitants are ion Szczecin Poles, to West German million persons many east of the ise in 1939. This e in the eastern East Prussia that the Soviet Union 8 million fled or to East and West 1945-46; 1.2 mil- re not immediate- for. Some became of war and ex-

agreement work- re West German Poland permitted onal Germans to Germany in 1957

official estimates there are still ilion or more eth- including those e war, still living e territories under

### 10 Cases

n Red Cross says eeded about 90, ethnic Germans leave Poland. as that it has no

Current negotiations be- tween Poland and West Ger- many are chiefly concerned with Poland's western border and the former German territories put under Polish control after World War II. This report is based on a tour of the former German provinces of East Prussia and Pomerania.

statistics of a German minority. As a provincial official in Szczecin put it: there is no minority problem because there is no minority.

The Polish position appears to be that all those who live in the region have Polish identity papers and have been assimilated. Therefore, they are considered to be Poles, regardless of ethnic background.

Despite Polish disclaimers, Germans are occasionally found or heard of living in scattered groups throughout the region.

Near Ostroda (Osterode), in what was formerly East Prussia, three men waiting for a bus were asked if they knew of any Germans in the area. Only after a lengthy discussion did they agree that there was one German family living nearby.

Two newsmen were directed to a modest farm off the main road to Gdansk. The farmer, his wife and youngest son came out into the muddy court.

"Are you German?" they were asked.

The farmer broke into a broad grin and pointed at himself for emphasis.

"Yes, I'm a German."

### Austrian by Birth

The farmer was Peter Volpert, an Austrian by birth. His wife, born in East Prussia, talked without reservation of her wish to go with her family to West Germany.

"We were working at a large farm when the Russians came and took it over. When the others left, we had to go on working for the Russians. Then when we wanted to leave, the Poles would not let us go."

Mr. Volpert owns his 39.5-acre farm. He estimated that about a quarter of his produce went to the state.

They experience no discrimination because they are Germans, Mrs. Volpert said. The oldest son is married to a Polish girl; another son is studying at a technical college and the youngest son is in public school and will take over the farm.

Sundays, they go to the Protestant church in Ostroda, where, Mrs. Volpert says, about 20 to 30 German families from this region around Ostroda gather each week.

Among the Poles, there is little or no sympathy for the Germans who were driven out of the region in 1945-46.

Alojzy Pilarczyk, 70, who before the war owned a book shop in Gdansk, was president of the local verification committee that decided who qualified as a Pole and who should be expelled after the war. He was asked if he thought the expulsions were just.

### Problem Solved

"Yes," he said finally, "because we did not want a recurrence of what happened before. As long as the Germans remained here, there would have been a problem."

Mr. Pilarczyk was arrested by the Nazis on Sept. 1, 1939, the day the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein ended its "courtesy visit" to Danzig by opening fire on the Polish garrison. He spent two years in Nazi concentration camps and prisons.

Between 1946 and 1963, the Poles pumped about \$18 billion into the state-run economy of the former German territories.

This constituted 24.6 percent of total Polish investments during the period.

For 1968 alone, investments constituted 28.4 percent of the national total.

Industrial output in the region now represents 25.8 percent of total Polish production, while agricultural output reached 23 percent.

By Charles Mohr

**DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (NVT)**—Long plumes of chalky white dust hang in the air near this Indian Ocean port these days as hundreds of gray earth-moving machines, manned by thousands of Communist Chinese workmen, push a new railroad westward toward the rich copper mines of neighboring Zambia.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere revealed a few days ago that there are now 4,700 Chinese in the country to build the 1,116-mile "Tanzam" railroad from Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi, deep in the copper belt, and that the number would reach 7,000 by January. Recently, there were public ceremonies here and in Zambia to celebrate officially the start of construction; actually, work on the line began last July, and more than 150 miles of roadbed embankment are now well under way. However, no rails have been laid as yet.

At the ceremonies, President Nyerere, President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia and other politicians warned their populations against the possibility of subversion, but they were not talking about the Chinese. Their remarks reflected an apparently genuine fear that the white-minority regimes of southern Africa—Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and South Africa—might eventually launch Israel-type retaliation raids against Tanzania and Zambia for supporting the liberation movements of black guerrillas.

The railroad is only one element of China's over-all African foreign policy, which is increasingly focused on this part of the continent—the front line of black Africa and the white-minority states.

### Weapons, Rhetoric

China is also supporting, with weapons and rhetoric, the more militant black liberation groups. But the guerrillas' military successes—and, at times, even their efforts—have been so limited that, to most Western governments, the day of racial crises in southern Africa seems far, far away. Partly because it fits its own doctrine of inevitable revolutionary success, China has chosen to bet squarely on the inevitability of a major struggle and on black Africa.

In terms of Chinese resources, the bet is a very large one. China has agreed to finance the railroad with a \$412-million, interest-free loan repayable over

### Long-Range Strategy by Peking

## The Tanzam Railroad and China's Bet in Africa

30 years, with payments deferred until 1983. No Western government or credit institution could hope to match such terms, which virtually amount to a gift.

But China's popularity is enhanced by the fact that

international economic sanctions against Rhodesia, but most of its own huge copper exports were going out over Rhodesian railroads and its trading patterns were tied to white, southern Africa.

On his recent trip to London, President Kaunda annoyed British Prime Minister Edward Heath by criticizing British intentions to resume arms sales to South Africa. In turn, Mr. Heath reportedly infuriated Mr. Kaunda by pointing out how much trade continues between Zambia and the south.

### Zambian Bonds

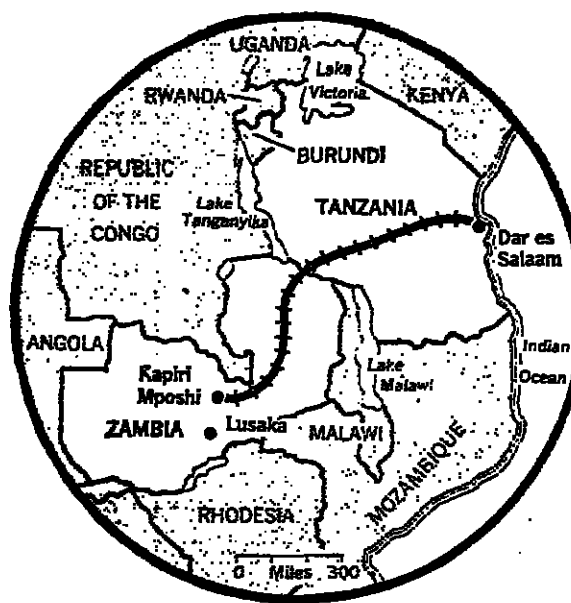
If Mr. Heath believed he was deflating the hypocrisy of a nonaligned politician, he was probably wrong. The most cynical and hard-headed Africa watchers tend to agree that President Kaunda was furious—not because he is a hypocrite on the issue, but precisely because he and President Nyerere are among the very few African leaders who are not hypocritical on the subject and find the present Zambian bonds to the south an increasingly intolerable humiliation.

Tanzania does not "need" the railroad in any immediate economic sense, but has gone along to support Zambia in its drive for what Mr. Kaunda has called real economic independence.

The Chinese are not the only diplomats who can perceive the emotional realities in this part of Africa. But because the United States and the West are inhibited by conflicting interests (NATO ties to Portugal, economic interests in both south and black Africa and an abhorrence of new post-Vietnam commitments), the Chinese are in a much better position to exploit those emotions.

China's own militance and relative international isolation also allow it to follow what appears to be a coherent, consistent and all-out policy of support for the really concerned black African states against the white south. In fact, as any China watcher knows, China has traded with South Africa for many years through Hong Kong. But China's policy in Africa is helped not only by Western ignorance of Africa, but also by African ignorance of China.

The policy, in any case, is a long-range one. The swelling number of Chinese here stick mostly to their tent camps, work hard and behave correctly. China's goal seems to be not any immediate subversion or penetration of local politics, but to become the indispensable friend and ally.



the West did not try to match it. The railroad first became a serious proposal five years ago, when the whites of Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence from Britain to forestall eventual majority rule.

The declaration left Zambia in an extremely embarrassing position. It was leading the cries for stiff

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## Incident or Policy?

The Soviet Army paraded through Red Square with its customary anniversary pomp—but high American officials were pointedly absent. An apparently slight matter of a little plane that strayed over the Soviet border from Turkey had become a major diplomatic incident.

The reasons the Kremlin has held onto the two American generals and a Turkish colonel have never been stated with any clarity. Vague rumblings about repeated violations of Soviet air space, and the "menace" of American bases near the frontier, have been heard from Moscow. It is probable that some notion of using the Americans as hostages for the Soviet hijackers held in Turkey lies behind the prolonged detention. But this seems out of scale with the major interests of Soviet policy in relation to the United States.

Those interests include conflicts in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and possible common aims in the strategic arms limitation talks, the discussions over Berlin and the easing of tensions in Europe generally. None of these can be brought to any mutually satisfactory solution by the outmoded antics of the cold war. The question, therefore, arises whether the Soviet Union really considers the cold war, or its tactics, out of date.

There are reasons why the Kremlin might believe there is some value in seeking to detach America from its allies—and why it may think the prospects for doing so are better at this time. The American initiative for ending the Middle Eastern struggle has run into deep trouble—not only because of the stubbornness of the principal protagonists, but because Britain seems to have

joined France in inclining toward Soviet-Arab positions, rather than Israeli-American ones.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's efforts to achieve an East-West rapprochement, although backed by West Germany's allies, are being used, to some extent, by Moscow, as a talking point for seeking purely continental answers to European problems.

The rush to recognize Red China represents a more complex problem for the Soviet Union. But as Moscow's oratorical war with Peking subsides somewhat, the Russians must be aware that, again, the United States is being left diplomatically exposed.

And even in the Western Hemisphere, the inauguration of President Allende in Chile provides a new Marxist focus in the Americas.

Of these problems, the Middle Eastern situation is the most serious for all concerned. But none of them individually nor all of them together constitute anything that the United States cannot live with. The danger would lie in any Soviet attempt to capitalize on them, and to communicate to the United States that acerbic atmosphere of the 1950s which spread so much harm so widely. This would shake the stability of Europe, East and West, and set forces in motion that would jeopardize all that has been done to make a real peace there. I might remind Paris and London—to say nothing of Bonn—that American isolation from Europe means European isolation from America. And the Soviet Union might remind itself that propaganda successes gained at American expense could mean more expense for the Soviet Union in arms and in diminished real security.

## Beyond the Election

The most significant fact about the mid-term election is that it left the distribution of national political power essentially unchanged. President Nixon and his Democratic critics in the Congress and in the country take up the tasks of government once more with the knowledge that their partisan strength is almost evenly balanced. If Mr. Nixon is a candidate for a second term, the election in 1972 is likely to be as much a cliffhanger as were the elections of 1960 and 1968.

At the congressional level, this was a watershed election only in the negative sense that Mr. Nixon and his party failed to bring about a great victory which would undo the effects of the massive Democratic triumphs of 1958 and 1964. Whether one settles for the undisputed Republican gain of two seats in the Senate or for what the President and Vice-President Agnew have termed an "ideological gain" of four seats, the outcome represents only a slight shift to the conservative side. At the same time, the Democratic party and its predominant liberal faction made comparably small but discernible gains in the House.

There were disquieting signs through most of the campaign that the President and his party, by massing the power of money and television, might crush their underfinanced opponents in many states. The Democrats were perhaps saved from a debacle only because the administration has mismanaged the economy, producing unemployment and not stopping inflation.

No amount of campaign spending can offset the devastating political effects of high prices and joblessness. Had the economy been more buoyant, the Nixon drive might have succeeded. Despite last Tuesday's outcome, the relentless use of money and of unlimited television advertising still remains a sinister threat to lively and open politics in this country.

The Republican failures in the South do not necessarily invalidate the President's Southern Strategy, which has chiefly to do with the peculiar arithmetic of the Electoral College and only secondarily with the long-term building of a viable Republican party in the South. Despite his party's defeats last week, Mr. Nixon remains the favorite

to carry South Carolina and Florida against any probable Democratic opponent in 1972 and has now, as he had two years ago, a 50-50 chance of carrying Texas. However, the Democratic comeback in those Southern states does retard the long-term effort to accustom conservative white voters to think of voting the Republican ticket as the normal, habitual thing to do.

Especially significant for the nation's future was the outcome in California. Rep. John V. Tunney not only defeated the lackluster Sen. George Murphy but he did so by nearly 600,000 votes. Gov. Ronald Reagan's million-vote plurality of four years ago was cut nearly in half, while his party lost both houses of the legislature, and radical rightist Max Rafferty was defeated for re-election as superintendent of public instruction.

Clearly, the strident Republican denunciation of crime, violence and unruly students is paying fewer political dividends in California, where Mr. Reagan might be said to have invented this "issue." At the same time, it paid off only in isolated instances in other states. There is therefore reason to hope that President Nixon will abandon this subject and devote himself to the substantive foreign policy, economic and urban problems where his real political opportunities lie.

Most elections are won between campaigns, not during them. If the administration could achieve peace in Southeast Asia, stabilize the economy and make some visible headway on urban problems, President Nixon and his congressional running mates would be a formidable political team in 1972.

It is in their own self-interest and the nation's true welfare that they focus in the next two years—not on pornography, campus violence and other problems which lie near or outside the boundaries of government power—but on problems like jobs, housing, transportation and pollution on which government programs can have genuine impact. Such an approach would diminish the friction with an opposition-controlled Congress and renew popular confidence in the capacity of government to achieve constructive social change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France's Foreign Policy

The Elysée Palace continues to dream. Mr. Schumann outlined before the Assembly a foreign policy still overimbued with Gaulism and often unrealistic or illogical. Europe: France rejects the transfer of national competence provided for by the Werner plan for an economic and monetary

union. Middle East: France deliberately placed herself outside of the diplomatic game by supporting the Arab side and sticks to a four-power consultation that gave no result. Berlin is the only point on which the French position shows some common sense.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

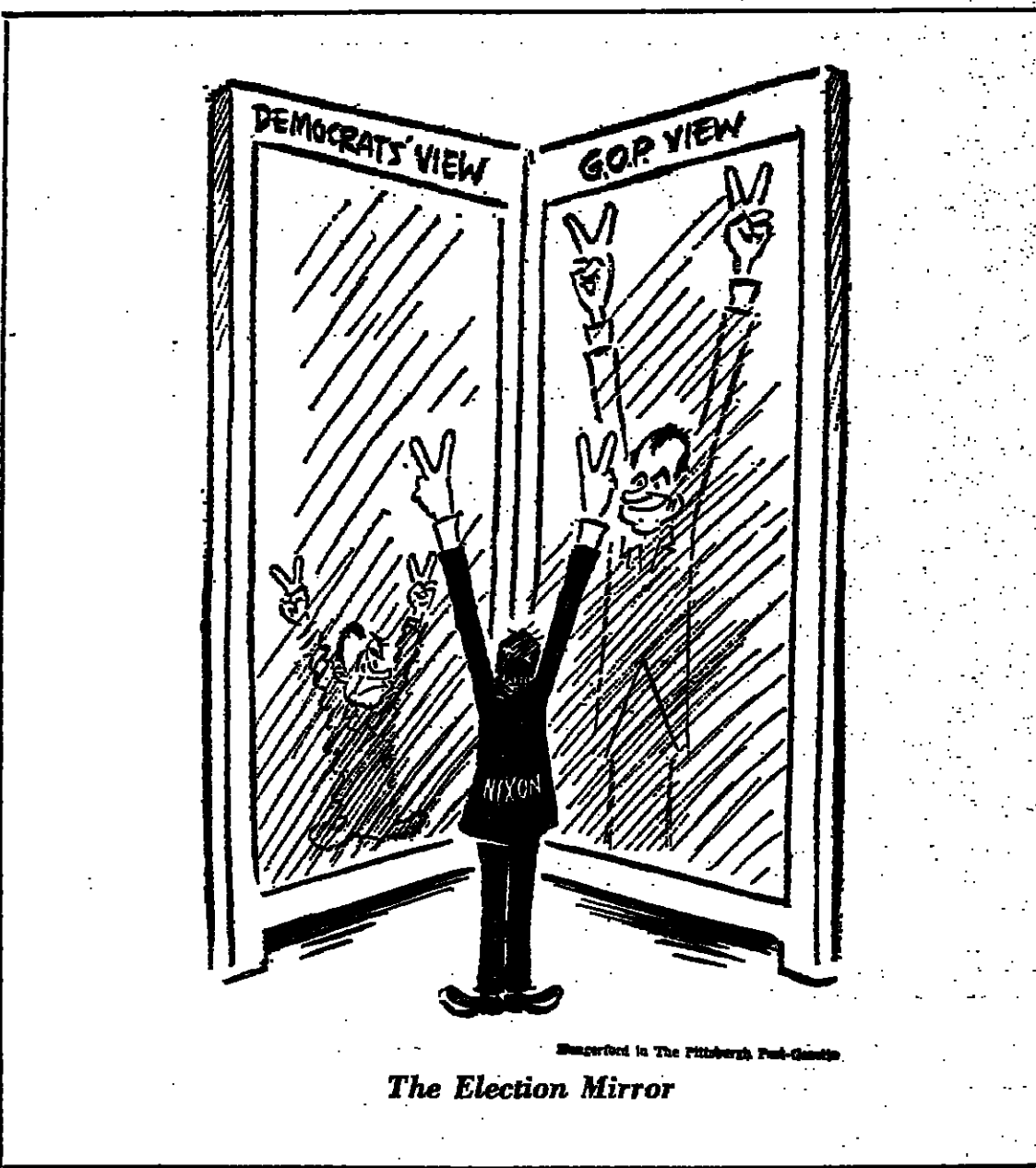
November 9, 1895

BERLIN—According to a statement published here yesterday, the government has received reports of a serious nature from Constantinople. A conspiracy is alleged to be spreading from Constantinople into the European provinces, and the leaders make common cause with the Bulgarian conspirators. It is declared that they intend to remove the Sultan Abdul Hamid from the throne and to proclaim Mohamed Reshad Sultan.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1920

PARIS—Woman has long been a veritable slave under man. Her partial liberation has been slow. It is not, however, enough, to vote, to hold office, to exchange the sweet home-life for the movement of the rude exterior life. Should she not, rather, devote herself to a more intimate personal reformation? Take for instance, the matter of fashion. Can a woman really expect a man to have a profound respect for her if she shows her legs in public places almost to the knees?



## How to Misread the Election

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Off all the silly and self-serving interpretations of the 1970 election, the prize goes to the propagandists in the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi. They are telling the world that President Nixon has been rebuked and repudiated by the American people, and this is not only wrong but dangerous.

The voters may have rejected the President's arguments and tactics on domestic affairs in the mid-term elections, but his foreign policy was not an issue. Some of us think it should have been, but for the overwhelming majority, it wasn't. Mr. Nixon is in trouble at home on the new unemployment figures, on interest rates, on the Democratic party's spectacular comeback in the state capitals and in the state legislatures, but the one place where he is stronger is on foreign and defense policy.

No doubt there will be a more aggressive partisan spirit by the Democrats on Capitol Hill. The Democrats will have a new Speaker of the House in Carl Albert of Oklahoma, who will probably have to show his muscle, but he is in the Rayburn-Johnson tradition, and while he will be a tiger on domestic issues, on unemployment, interest rates, Social Security and all the other populist traditions of the Democratic party, you can make a bet on it: Like Mr. Rayburn and Mr. Johnson, he will follow the Southern tradition of backing the President beyond the waterline on foreign and defense policy.

The Communists don't seem to understand all this. They seem to fall to make this distinction between our differences at home and our comparative unity on the present issues of foreign affairs. Even a few short weeks ago, there were fundamental differences in

this country about the President's policies in Southeast Asia, particularly after his invasion of Cambodia, and his gun-boat propaganda in the latest crisis in the Middle East.

### Backed by Public

But right or wrong, President Nixon carried most of the American people with him in his Cambodian and Middle Eastern adventures. In the end, he prevailed over his critics in the Democratic party and in the press. He is in terrible trouble on domestic policy. In fact, he is in danger of losing his own nightmarish, Hoover economic issue, which has kept the Republicans out of power for 28 of the last 38 years.

It would be a tragedy, however, if the Communists confused the President's domestic problems with his foreign problems. He is not weak after the election on foreign policy but strong. He has more votes for the anti-ballistic missile program, for larger military budgets, for more military arms for Israel than he had before the election. His main troubles are at home and not abroad.

The power of the American Republican foreign and defense policy, whatever the votes in the election, remains with the President. He will decide how and when to withdraw from Southeast Asia, what to do about arms to Israel, what to support or reject in the United Nations, when to send the B-52s into the battle or hold them out. The election, the Democrats and the press cannot change this, for on the whole they agree with the trend of his foreign policy and even if they didn't, he would still be able to use American power in Indo-China and the Middle East about as he wished.

This is the reality of the American Constitution. Whatever happens in elections, the President remains the Commander in Chief of the Republic. The divided government in Hanoi knows very little about American politics and therefore tends to misjudge last Tuesday's vote. The collective leadership in Moscow apparently is breaking down, as usual, and power is slipping away from Kossygin, the moderate, into the hands of Brezhnev, the more extreme party leader. So silly things have been happening in the last few days. The Russians have been holding American generals who lost their way and flew over the Soviet border. Top American officials here in Washington have been refusing to attend the anniversary of the Soviet revolution in order to show their displeasure, as if anybody cared. Studer in Moscow has been pretending the American overseas bases are designed to destroy the Soviet Union, and Hanoi has been spouting every hour on the hour that Mr. Nixon has somehow lost all his power in the election.

Obviously, the opinions of parties and columnists at home mean very little, but misjudgments by Hanoi and Moscow on the American election could be awkward and even tragic. President Nixon has not been repudiated in his conduct of foreign affairs in this election. On the whole his policy on Vietnam, his on-again-off-again policy in the Middle East and his efforts to compromise and control the arms race in the talks with the Soviets in Vienna and Helsinki have stronger support in both parties and in the Congress than ever before. In fact, Mr. Nixon probably has more power now on foreign and defense policy than on economic, social, racial, educational or any other policy at home.

## Letters

### A Global View

Appeals to the United Nations to address itself to so-called "key issues" are totally futile if our true concern remains world peace. The ultimate criteria lie in the unwillingness of the world's nations to question the very nature of the nation-state system.

It is indeed tragic that we adhere blindly to political institutions and seek peace in political "formulas" that have long been rendered anachronistic by the social and technological developments of our age. The endless parade of private talks, quiet diplomacy, continuing consultations, constructive proposals, pacts, treaties appears very pitiful in an era when we desperately require effective world (not inter-national) institutions with the power to approach the pressing problems of mankind on a world basis.

R. MIKLOS.

Nerja, Spain.

### Sparing the Rod

The views of Dr. Fitzhugh Dodson, as described in your Oct. 29 issue, are a most atrocious misuse of the authority of the psychologist. To attribute to "permissive" child-rearing the revolt against contemporary society by thousands of the youth suggests that Dr. Dodson needs a short refresher course himself in the nature of reality, from which he appears to have become detached. The young people are not revolting against their parents as such, but against real evils whose existence mocks the moral values they were taught by those parents. That a relative handful of them resort to the violence of bombs and rock-throwing is tragic, since in this they follow the example of the very leaders whom they criticize, but we must recognize that

the example is there in the socially approved violence of war, exploitation and the misuse of police power. Does Dr. Dodson hold that the determination of Richard Nixon to uphold an unpopular, tyrannical government in South Vietnam is a result of his permissive upbringing? Does he feel that Lyndon B. Agnew, who has made an art of character-defamation, was never spanked?

ALFRED HASSLER,  
General Secretary  
International Fellowship  
of Reconciliation.

Driebergen, Netherlands.

### Mixed Up?

The mid-skirt is so limiting. Sophia Loren looks like an amazon and Princess Margaret brings to mind Grant Wood's Gothic. Why not stop all of this longuette and have a mid-skirt wardrobe? Mrs. Nixon had one good idea and that was to wear various lengths for different occasions. The mid-skirt wardrobe would certainly relieve the headache manufacturers and retailers have about skirt lengths.

MARCIA HAILE.

Zurich.

### The Reich Theories

Charles Reich's stream of consciousness (Oct. 24, 25) isn't controversial. It's ridiculous. He is peddling exactly the same sort of pop as all those Swamis, back in the '40s who passed chocolate around to the audience while everybody held sweet thoughts. And this must teach law, at Yale? No wonder there is no respect for it.

E. M. CURRO.

Kudos for the vision in publishing Prof. Reich's summary of

what's wrong in America. His book points the way to correcting our corporate state structure, which breed indifference, shallow thinking and drying-up of dissent in our would-be leaders. Were this required reading, then maybe a new, dynamic leadership could assert itself to reaffirm an active concern for public law and individualism in the widest sense.

JOHN L. SUTHER.

Brusino-Arbedo, Switzerland.

### Poland's Germans

From Page 1, the Nov. 4 IET: "Polish authorities maintain that the status of those (Germans) remaining in Poland, but wishing to emigrate to Germany) is an internal matter for the Polish government."

No. No human right is. Said Thomas Jefferson: "It behooves every man who values liberty for himself to resist invasion of it in the case of others, or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own."

May I add that the greater the number of people permitted to leave—the stronger the government becomes, because those who remain are the satisfied ones.

S. D. A.

Rotterdam.

Artists, Students?

The American Students and Artists Center in Paris offers its podium to traveling salesmen for drugs.

This is a clear case of corruption of the young. May one expect the resignations of those responsible? Or legal proceedings against that body by United States or French authorities?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES.

Paris.

## Foreign Affairs

## Peking's UN Exclusion

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Now that the elections are over, it is high time for the United States to adopt a realistic new China policy aimed at bringing Peking into the UN instead of keeping it out. This question is no longer a hot political issue and, indeed, more and more prominent Americans have spoken in favor of such a move and more and more polls have indicated it would be acceptable to public opinion.

Moreover, it can now be stated with 100 percent certainty that Communist China wants to join and no longer abides by its previous smug, stand-off attitude. There is absolutely no doubt on this score. Peking has lost by past policy and that its great adversary, Moscow, has gained throughout the world by the self-imposed Chinese isolation abetted by American quarantine efforts. Today China understands that at least some of its international ambitions can best be expressed through existing international institutions.

For its part, the United States has slowly become aware that its hitherto successful effort to exclude Peking, first by coralling votes, then by insisting this is an "important" question that can only be settled by a two-thirds majority, is counterproductive.

It is counterproductive with respect to potential relations with China simply because the Peking regime can only have its rough edges beveled off by increased association with the outer world and can only mature in the sense of international responsibility as its foreign contacts expand. This has been the case with every revolutionary regime in history and there is no reason why China's should prove different.

### Others Have Switched

Furthermore, it is counterproductive with respect to overall American foreign policy because the attitudes with which we are now stuck by inheritance since 1949 force us into a position of total inflexibility with respect to great-power relationships. One by one we have seen our major friends realize as much and desert our dead-end course—Britain, France, Canada, Italy. It is also time for us to change.

At this juncture we seem again to be on the verge of working ourselves into another box with Russia, yet we don't have the opportunity—which theoretically exists for the Russians even if they don't try it—of playing an alternative China game.

President Nixon recognizes it clearly to Foreign Secretary Gromyko that the late proposals for the SALT talks represent a which the United States can see. Therefore we know whether there is a deadlock in those negotiations at the end that the argument cease-fire arrangement unabated.

The wise thing for would be not simply assistance on the "important" definition but to other nations from the vote accepting the U. to switch our own opposition either to outright approval nothing is gained by down the same blind a another year.

### The Status of 1

This, of course, raises charged issue of Taiwan family calculus. There is no doubt that not, despite its chances, agree to join the UN remains a member. The "China" formula is de always a nonstarter. Therefore Washington to accept Taiwan's ouster if Peking is to join there is much confusion point. Admission of China does not require recognition to accord recognition to Peking; two have nothing to do other. Nor does it require to abandon its right on Taiwan's independent mainland and its security.

It is perfectly legal United States to continue abiding Taiwan's sovereignty as this is deemed own national interest. are allied to and stand of West Germany, South Vietnam, none of a UN member. The required to liberate our rusty old shackles to the shame that Taiwan is

We could even, if reassert our protection—as Taiwan, not Nations—while at the same time for the first time toward China policy that accords prevailing facts. Every gain from such a move not the least of the would be the United States, at last allowed a th elbow room in its field power maneuver.

## The Middle Ground

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—A week ago in this space it was asserted that last Tuesday's elections would have an effect on American foreign policy. As we predicted, there was no swing on the Vietnam issue one way or the other. President Nixon was encouraged to keep on winding it down in one explicit fashion or another. In short, the current momentum will continue.

In defense policy, the Pentagon will continue to be pressed to trim the budget. The slight shift in the Senate may, as Vice-President Agnew said on Wednesday, "stop some of those silly resolutions tying the President's hands." The motivation behind them, to lower the American profile abroad along the lines of what the President proclaimed as the Nixon Doctrine, remains strong in the Senate and will grow in the new House of Representatives.

Aside from such specific areas of foreign affairs, however, the election returns should be read abroad in a wide context, and here the voting was most encouraging for America's friends and allies and offered no comfort for its enemies. To those who had come to see the United States as a great nation rent by dissident youth, degraded by drugs and grown fearful because of rising lawlessness and racial problems, the returns offer a sense of balance. None of these issues was resolved, but the millions of American voters avoided being panicked by them. They voted, as the rival candidates offered choices, for those who want to correct the underlying problems.

And to correct these problems not in a fit hysteria akin to the McCarthy or of Goldwater but with the American system. The strengthened Democratic party as party makes it evident 1972 presidential election likely than not to be the familiar lines of vs. right-of-center with extremists limit on both sides. If American voters want moderates to win the domestic issues, if they want moderates foreign policy. There for subtle and run-for however painful that remains to Americans. There was there any isolationism, by back NATO and Europe or East.

Vietnam has turned the high-water mark post-World War II around the world. It politically relations in Congress and the Republic, there is a situation in the next details of repositioning States in the world as To take the broad view of the election, must conclude, I think again the American system must be able to stand time of great internal when that stress was serious effect on the foreign policy and foreign



## Eurobonds

Prices, Trading Activity  
 1 to Healthy Tone of Market

By Condon Bakstansky

Nov. 8.—Prices and the secondary market for Eurobonds, which are trading at a healthy tone, were for straight Eurobonds in particular, were to even stronger extent.

gains, for straight Eurobonds in particular, were to even stronger extent. The market for Eurobonds, which are trading at a healthy tone, were for straight Eurobonds in particular, were to even stronger extent.

rodollar market, too, all down from their peak. The market for Eurobonds, which are trading at a healthy tone, were for straight Eurobonds in particular, were to even stronger extent.

plans in Europe, notably on the debt side of the balance sheet, are being made through Allied's subsidiary Allied Finance, N.V.

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Commodity index	108.9	108.9	108.9
Currency in circ.	\$55,015,000	\$55,015,000	\$55,015,000
Total loans	\$82,125,000	\$82,125,000	\$82,125,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,473,000	2,473,000	2,473,000
Auto production	106,774	106,774	106,774
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	10,822,000	10,822,000	10,822,000
Flight car loadings	580,239	580,239	580,239
Elas. Pow. kWhr.	27,828,000	27,828,000	27,828,000
Business failures	223	213	187

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	7 Sept.	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,258,000	78,258,000	78,258,000
Unemployed	4,829,000	4,829,000	4,829,000
Industrial production	1,650	1,650	1,650
Personal income	\$811,840,000	\$811,840,000	\$811,840,000
Money supply	\$205,900,000	\$205,900,000	\$205,900,000
Consumer Price Index	138.6	138.6	138.6
Construction contracts	183	212	173
Exports	\$3,524,000	\$3,524,000	\$3,524,000
Imports	\$3,540,000	\$3,540,000	\$3,540,000
Mfrs. inventories	\$98,905,000	\$98,905,000	\$98,905,000

\*1969 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

being made through Allied's subsidiary Allied Finance, N.V.

From Italy come reports that, aside from a long-run railroad issue, a Consortium of 100 per cent owned by the Italian Government is expected to carry an 8 percent coupon and be priced at 88. The issue is

## Financial Markets in N.Y. Turn Buoyant, Sense Imminent Change in Economic Policy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—

The financial markets seemed to be sending last week some imminent changes in the economic and business climate. They turned more buoyant in anticipation of new initiatives, but the optimistic hopes proved to be a false alarm—last week, anyway.

Nevertheless, stock prices broke out of their two-month sideways pattern and pushed to relatively strong gains. Bond prices, particularly in the municipal sector, also improved, with interest rates shading downward.

The chief developments that the stock market was eagerly expecting—but which have not yet come to pass—were a cut in the Federal Reserve's 6 percent discount rate, a break in the eight-week General Motors strike and some indications that the government's economic policy would be redirected to achieve more growth and less unemployment. The bond market was counting on continued sluggishness in the economy that would induce the Fed to adopt easier credit conditions.

Although neither political party could make much of a case to support claims of a general election, in the elections, the chances are that both monetary and fiscal policy will be made more expansive over the next two years in preparation for the presidential election of 1972.

"Demand-Pull" Inflation  
 "In the administration and at the Fed," said the Argus Research Corp., "it is recognized that demand-pull inflation is likely and the remaining cost-push inflation cannot be

curbed by suppressing demand. Administration policies, therefore, must be shifted to promote faster productivity growth and restrain wage demands and inflation.

The Nixon administration is clearly faced with a difficult dilemma: How to restore full employment without losing the fight against inflation. Before long, therefore, some economic observers believe, there may be greater Washington involvement

in the wage-price process and more jawboning to curb the inflationary spiral.

At present, the greatest single factor affecting the nation's economy is the continuing shutdown of the GM plants with more than 300,000 workers idled—and that is a seriously inhibiting force on general economic activity.

Other factors tending to retard any strong economic

upsurge include: the elevated level of uncertainty persisting among consumers, businessmen and investors; the downward trend noted in business capital spending; and the flattened pattern of defense expenditures.

Items of Strength

On the other side of the balance sheet are four items of strength that point toward a better business climate next year. They are: the growing size of disposable personal income; the more stimulative position of the federal budget, now running at a stable deficit; the easier credit policy that has been pursued by the Fed since last January; and the upturn under way in housing.

Remove the GM situation from the picture and it would be plausible to conclude that the expansionary elements slightly outweigh those that are holding down the economy. A case could be made for a gradual, mild upturn in business right now.

But, despite the optimistic hopes along Wall Street, the word from Detroit is that both sides in the auto strike are still geared for a long strike lasting perhaps to the year end. That could chip about \$12 billion from the fourth quarter's gross national product and prevent the economy from continuing to creep out of its mild 1969-70 recession. But it would build up strength for an abnormally big surge early in 1971.

Consumers' Role

As the result of continuing pay increases, personal income has been rising, month after month, to new peaks. Disposable income has also been enlarged to the extent of many billions (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4.)

## Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Prices moved narrowly for the most part on the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange last week as investors pondered the implications of Tuesday's elections.

The price level index on the American Stock Exchange reflected the narrow price moves, closing on Friday at 21.95, up .04. Its interim high point for the week was registered Wednesday at 22.19 and the low was set on Monday at 21.78.

There were 1,183 issues traded on the Amex, compared with 1,194 the previous week. A total of 567 issues declined and 463 advanced. There were 173 issues unchanged on the week. Thirty-three issues set new 1970 highs and 45 sank to new lows.

Volume on the Amex came to 11,884,670 shares, down from 12,830,535 traded in the previous week. There were 52 blocks of 10,000 or more shares traded against 43 in the previous week.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues traded on the Over-the-Counter market fared better during the week. It closed on Friday at 338.57, up 6.35. The gain was registered during the latter part of the week.

Among the wider movers during the week on the OTC was Recognition Equipment, which lost five in the wake of disappointing earnings. Tampax, on the other hand, added 8 in response to a favorable earnings report. Another gainer was Economic Labs, which added 2 1/2. The company announced it was acquiring the water treatment and specialty chemical operations of Slick Corp. Tropicaena added 2 1/2. The stock has been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bank issues tended to firm with Manufacturers adding 2 along with Bankers Trust. The First Security of Utah showed a gain of 4 and Valley National Bank of Arizona was up 1.

Insurance issues traded quietly and showed little price movement.

## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg

Elkhardt West 1.30	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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High Low Last Chg

Elkhardt West 1.3
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## er-the-Counter Market

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## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Issue now on offer. After some softening of interest in DMs, following the suspension of the West German authorities' issuance of new DMs, demand appears to have picked up again. But the interest rate differential with the dollar issues is becoming less pronounced. The EDF bonds are expected at 98, to yield about 8 3/4 percent to maturity.

Among issues priced last week were Comalco's \$20 million, 15-year 9 percent issue which came out at 98 1/2 and Olivetti's \$15 million issue with the same terms, which was priced at 99 1/2. First quotes on both issues were around offering price.

Several reasons have been cited for the full-point pricing differential. For one, Olivetti is of course, better known than Comalco, a mining outfit in Australia. Further, the growing Italian participation in the market—recently as investors as well as fund-raisers—is becoming evident. Italian authorities, long plagued by balance-of-payments problems and pressure on the lira, have actively encouraged fund-raising on the international market, but at the same time severely curtailed Italian participation in such issues, unless sufficient "justification" for investment—such as heavy involvement of the issuer in Italian operations—could be presented.

Recently, however, with the lira becoming a stronger commodity on foreign exchange markets, and with the domestic credit squeeze easing, there have been signs that the "justification" requirement is being more liberally defined, particularly in quality issue cases.

The mysterious story of the week was what happened to Security Pacific Overseas Investment's announced plan to offer \$25 million of five-year notes. The plan was cancelled last week, according to the Los Angeles parent bank, "because of technical difficulties concerning the issue arising in the past few days from banking regulations."

The issue had run into some unfortunate identification with United California Bank, coincidentally based in Los Angeles, which is in the process of cleaning up the \$40 million or so in losses at its Swiss subsidiary.

Market people note that the comparison was totally undeserved and most said the Security Pacific issue had been doing fine. What happened, apparently, was a communications snafu with the Federal Reserve, which ruled that the issue, carrying as it did the guarantee of the parent bank, would be treated as a deposit, with interest rate restrictions and reserve requirements that go along with deposits.

## N.Y. Financial Markets Buoyant

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of dollars this year by the reduction in federal income taxes and increases in social security benefits.

Consumers thus have the wherewithal to provide the economy with a strong impetus if they shake their caution, reduce their historically high savings and start pumping funds into the spending stream for goods, particularly durables.

Meanwhile, data from Washington last week on consumer behavior did not lend much encouragement for hopes that any great change is yet occurring in public spending.

Consumer buying intentions in October remained essentially unchanged from the Commerce Department's survey in July; consumer credit growth in September was up sharply from August to \$350 million, but the average increase for the third quarter was actually slightly below that of the second quarter, and United States savings bonds sales in October actually increased while redemptions declined.

If consumers reduce their savings rate by only 1 percent, the more normal area of 8.6 percent, it would put some \$50 billion more into the spending stream. Many economists believe consumer expenditure increases of that order may well be in store for 1971.

In general, the early forecasts on the economic outlook for 1971 chart the year as one of moderate achievements—a period with a modest advance in total output of goods and services, a modest improvement on the price front and no significant further rise in the jobless rolls after unemployment reaches 6 percent.

On Friday, the Labor Department reported that the unemployment rate crept up to 5.6 percent in October from the preceding month's 5.5 percent. For the year now drawing to a close, the gross national product is expected to be in the area of \$975 billion to \$978 billion, depending on how soon the General Motors strike is settled. In 1969, the GNP reached a record of \$931 billion. However, virtually all of this year's growth to a new peak resulted from

savings rate by only 1 percent.

higher prices, not in the real output of goods and services.

The prospect for next year, according to the initial predictions of economists, indicates that the GNP is likely to pass the trillion-dollar mark for the first time and ascend to the area of perhaps \$1 trillion 43 billion—a rise of about 1 1/2 percent from the 1970 level. The total dollar gain would include about 1 1/2 to 4 percent for price inflation—still high, but improving.

The consensus so far indicates industrial production will be up about 3.2 to 3.5 percent next year, consumption expenditures will increase between 6 and 8 percent; corporate profits, after taxes, will rise 8 to 10 percent, and total private housing starts will reach the area of 1.7 million to 1.9 million units from this year's 1.5 million.

The stock market's higher closing last week was mainly the result of a surprise rally on Election Day. Strength in the blue chips dominated that advance. Volumes, meanwhile, remained relatively light.

A total of 996 issues on the New York Stock Exchange finished with gains for the week, while 614 closed lower and 160 showed no change.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 18.36 points for the week to 771.97.

Telex was the most active issue for the third week in a row. It fell 2 7/8 to 20 on turnover of 2,158,000 shares, far outdistancing any other stock in the volume group.

This computer-equipment issue continued to respond to trading swings during a week when glamour generally displayed little bounce.

Royal Dutch Petroleum dropped 3 1/2 to 47 1/2, in reaction to lower third-quarter profits. A total of 821,700 shares changed hands.

Pittney-Bowes, after announcing a decline in quarterly net income, fell 3 5/8 to 24 3/4. Volume ran 550,000 shares.

Federal National Mortgage Association climbed 3/4 to 54 1/4 after gaining 2 1/2 points the previous week. The company, known as Fanny May on Wall Street, has achieved some recent popularity among investors. Turnover was 442,200 shares.

Occidental Petroleum, the fifth most active issue, stood unchanged at 19 1/4 on a volume of 405,500 shares.

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## Monzon KOs Benvenuti in 12th

Associated Press.

**END OF CHAMPION—Challenger Monzon begins move**

Warleton 14.                      Willamette 10, Pacific 7.

1931: T. Houle 2, Lemaire, Redmond.  
 Jack, Mikoyevich, Chairman: Parrish 10,  
 New York 6, Los Angeles 3 (Rush 2,  
 Milling, Park, Irvin, Nevin; Berry, Fleet).

the fourth quarter to reach Atlanta (over Seattle). \*21. Powell 21; Beatty, Stone 23, Wise 17).



